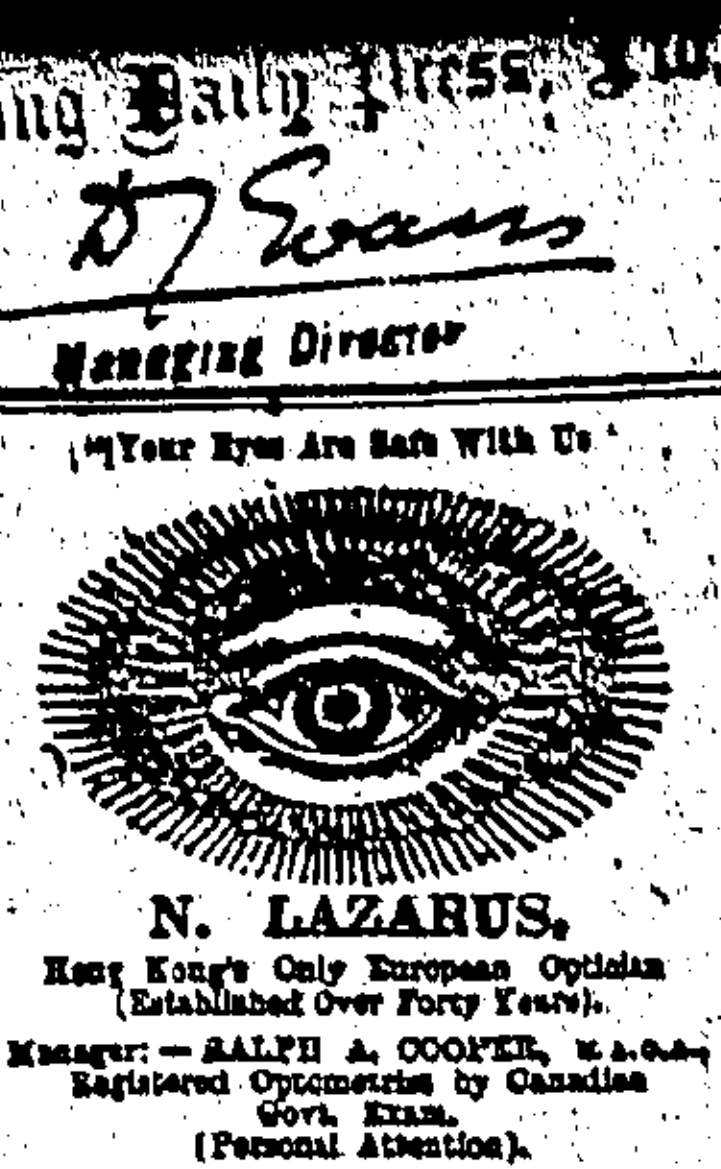


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of genuine and health giving carbonic acid, it has
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and frequently prescribed by physicians for con-
valescents, sufferers from stomach complaints and
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FROM PADDLE - WHEEL TO TURBINE "GREYHOUND."

THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN MAILS.

TRAVEL DISCOMFORTS IN THE PIONEER DAYS.

P. & O. COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT RECORD.

An interesting account of the
development of regular mail ser-
vices to the East is given in a
brochure prepared by the P. and O.
Company, mainly for the Inter-
national Postal Conference which is
now being held at Home. Extracts
are given below.

The first contract for the con-
veyance of mails dated, August 22,
1837, was made between the Penin-
sular Company and the Commis-
sioners for Executing the Office of
Lord High Admiral of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland for and on behalf of the
Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
and was for the weekly conveyance
of Her Majesty's Mails and Des-
patches from Falmouth to Vigo,
Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibrat-
ar, and vice versa "with good,
substantial, and efficient steam
vessels with engines of not less than
140 horse-power to each vessel," the
time of the voyage from Falmouth
to Gibratlar not exceeding 216
hours.

This contract provided that each
ship should be fitted with a power-
ful armament consisting of six guns
of nine or twelve pounds, twenty
muskets, twenty pistols, twenty
swords and thirty rounds of powder
and ball, and it was provided that
on each ship a naval officer and his
servant should be carried to see that
a due and strict performance of
the conditions of the contract was
made.

First P. and O. Proposals.

In the year 1838, the British Gov-
ernment effected a convention with
the French Government for the
transmission of mails for and from
India through France via Mar-
seilles. From Marseilles a British
Admiral's vessel conveyed the
mails to Malta, whence, with
the larger and heavier por-
tion which by arrangement was
conveyed by the P. and O. Com-
pany's steamers via Gibratlar, they
were taken to Alexandria. But
these arrangements did not work
regularly and the P. and O. Com-
pany was asked to submit a plan
for establishing a more rapid and
regular means of transportation to
and from the East. The proposals

made by the Company being satis-
factory, this service was under-
taken.

The East India Company, realising
that communication with India
was now placed on an efficient basis,
made an arrangement with the P.
and O. Company for services be-
tween Suez and Calcutta, and, ulti-
mately, regular steam services were
inaugurated between Southampton
and Alexandria and between Suez
and India. This was the commence-
ment of the Eastern mail service
which has worked now for between
eighty and ninety years.

Much eloquence had been expend-
ed by statesmen in India and in
England on the benefits which
rapid and regular steam communi-
cation would be likely to achieve,
and many enterprises were project-
ed with a view to the attainment
of so desirable an end, but it was
not until the Peninsular and
Oriental Company undertook the
maintenance of the service that this
idea was actually carried into
effect.

Steam Vessels Ordered.

The P. and O. Company consid-
ered that this enterprise was a neces-
sity of the age, and likely, sooner
or later, to prove remunerative;
they also considered that the traffic
of an Indian service would materi-
ally assist their existing Mediter-
ranean line. With this conviction
they applied for and obtained a
Royal Charter in 1840. The Char-
ter was granted on the condition
that the company established steam
communication with India within
two years, and the directors at once
set about implementing their en-
gagement by building the Hindostan
and Benlueck and purchasing the
Precursor. These vessels were of
1,800 tons and 500 horse-power.

At this time the directors of the
P. and O. Company had an in-
timation that in the event of proper
facilities being provided by the
Company for the conveyance of
Her Majesty's Mails and Despatches
on the Nile, this service also
would be transferred to the Com-
pany. No time was lost, therefore,
in contracting for an iron steam
vessel and the service across Egypt
was taken over. Other small ves-
sels were acquired and several
steamers were constructed for the

Nile work with the object of im-
proving the transit through Egypt
which had been initiated by the en-
terprise of Lieutenant Waghorn a
few years previously.

The Hindostan was the first
steamer despatched by the company
to India, and her departure from
Southampton for Calcutta on Sep-
tember 24, 1842, marked an epoch
in the annals of steam navigation.
This enterprise was publicly treat-
ed as one of national importance.

Pre-Railway Days.

Those who have known the over-
land route only by being whirled
across the Isthmus of Suez by rail
can form little idea of the dis-
comfort of the journey in pre-
railway days. In those early days,
after landing at Alexandria, the
first part of the transit was by the
Mahmoudieh Canal, which connect-
ed Alexandria with the Nile and
by means of which the produce of
the Nile Delta was diverted to that
port from Rosetta, the former em-
porium of trade. This journey of
43 miles was accomplished in a
big, mastless canal boat, in form
not unlike the dahabehs used to-
day upon the Nile, towed by a
steam tug at the rate of five miles an
hour. From Atfeh, where the canal
debouches from the Nile, steamers
started for Cairo, a distance of 120
miles and accomplished the journey
in about sixteen hours to Boulac,
near Cairo, where passengers land-
ed. Passengers had then to remain
the night in Boulac, but sometimes
two or even three days were spent
at this place.

From Cairo to Suez the route lay
across the desert for 90 miles, and
the journey was performed in two-
wheeled omnibuses holding six per-
sons, and drawn by four mules or
horses, the road being merely a
track across the desert. There were
various stations at which horses
could be changed, in from eight to
ten minutes, and the journey took
about 13 to 18 hours, of which time
about 10 hours were occupied in
actual travel and the remainder in
stops for rest and refreshment. It
may therefore be said that at this
time a very efficient system had
been provided by the P. and O.
Company for the conveyance of
mails, passengers and cargo across
Egypt. On arrival at Suez mails
and passengers were embarked for
the journey to India.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Diary of Coming Events.

Today
(June 27.)
Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30
p.m.
Games Evening, Y.M.O.A., Kow-
loon, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Lady of the
Pavements."
World Theatre: "The Garden of
Eden."
Star Theatre: "Resurrection."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30
p.m.
Dinner Dances: Repulse Bay
Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30
p.m.
European Mails: Inward: Europe
via Negapatam (Ho Sang).

Friday
(June 28.)
Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Holmes May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
H.K. Football Association, Meet-
ing, French Bank Building, 5.30
p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Lady of the
Pavements."
World Theatre: "The Missing
Link."
Star Theatre: "Resurrection."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30
p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.
European Mails: Inward: Europe
via Siberia (Kashima
Maru).

Saturday
(June 29.)
St. Peter's: A Division: Hong
Kong O.C. v. University, Recreation
v. Craigengower, Chinese R.C. v.
South China, Indian R.C. v. Kow-
loon O.C. "B" Division: Kow-
loon O.C. v. University, M.B.K. v.
Hong Kong C.C., Indian R.C. v.
Recreation, R.E. & R.S. v. South
China, Chinese R.C. v. Y.M.O.A.
"C" Division: Craigengower v.
Indian R.C., South China v. Re-
creation, Hong Kong C.C. v. Civil Ser-
vice, R.E. & R.S. v. Chinese R.C.
Lawn Bowls: Division I: Tai-
koo v. Kowloon Jockey Club, Civil Service
v. Craigengower, Police v. Kowloon
Bowling Green, Recreation v. Kowloon
Bowling Green, II: Hong Kong
Electric v. Recreation, Kowloon
v. Tai-koo, Kowloon Bowling Green
v. Civil Service, Craigengower v.
Yacht Club.

Opening of New Pavilion South
China Athletic Association, Quarry
Bay, 2.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Lady of the
Pavements."

World Theatre: "The Missing
Link."

Star Theatre: "Resurrection."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Repulse Bay
Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30
p.m.

European Mails: Inward: Europe
Europe via Negapatam, papers
and parcels (Petrofina). Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Kashima
Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday
(June 30.)

5th Sunday After Trinity.

Sixteenth H.K. Group (Catholic)
Church, 11 a.m.
Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel,
4.30 p.m.

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a gain of strength and
activity, alertness of
mind, and a rapid
restoration of the ability
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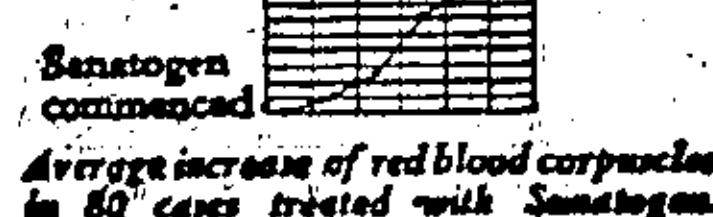
Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt.,
the famous novelist,
writes:

"I have used Sanatogen
with extraordinary bene-
fit. It feeds the nerves,
increasing the energy and
giving fresh vigour to
the over-worked body
and mind."

"And to think that a short time
ago he was one of those nervous,
plodding men of whom nobody takes
much notice."

"Yes, he certainly is a success now.
He simply radiates energy and power."

Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of
the blood and nerves those elements—
phosphorus and albumin—from which
bodily health and nerve-strength are
derived. Scientific research has proved
beyond doubt that Sanatogen in-
creases the number of red blood cells
enormously, viz. 80,000 per c.mm. in
one week, or 200,000 in a fortnight
(figures supplied by one of the
leading hospitals). And in the *Medical
Echo*, of March 1924, a physician
published the following graph:



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When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen
for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

PADDLE-WHEEL TO "GREYHOUND."

(Continued from Page 1.)

Cargo Transport by Camels.

The transport of cargo by these primitive methods was even more difficult than that of passengers and mails, more especially between Cairo and Suez, where every package had to be carried on camel's back a distance of nearly 100 miles. Many thousands of these animals were employed in this work, which embraced, in addition, the carriage of water from the Nile for the several desert stations and for Suez.

The mail from the East, made up at Bombay, consisted of bundles of letters which were packed in strong iron boxes of about two feet by one foot, and eighteen inches in depth, securely bound and sealed with solder, as it was said that wax could be melted by the heat of the climate. The number of boxes varied from 30 to 40 and together they constituted the mail conveyed from Bombay to Egypt.

As time went on further improvements were effected and, in the spring of 1881, the P. and O. Co. made arrangements for the construction of the railway between Alexandria and Cairo. This railway was completed in 1883.

Things continued pretty much in this condition until the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, in which the P. and O. Company had a very special interest. The first P. and O. steamship to pass through the canal was the Delhi in 1870. The P. and O. Carthage was the first mail ship to pass through the canal in 1888, and made the transit in 18 hours.

The P. and O. Company's connection with Eastern mail transit has now lasted for nearly a hundred years, and the company was really the pioneer of the mail service to and from the East. The whole course of travel has undergone a great change, and during all this time the company has been continually increasing its fleet and extending its mail services. No other company has a record of the same length of public service combined with such a wide range of operations.

In 1923 the company performed in the course of its mail contract services no less than 2,634,032 miles and provided space for mail matter totalling approximately 100,000 tons, comprising nearly one million and a half of mail bags.

A comparison of the accommodation of the Royal Tar, a paddle-wheel steamer built in 1892, and the latest P. and O. steamship, the Viceroy of India, shows the great progress which has been made in just under a century. The Royal Tar plan of accommodation had 6 cabins for a total of 33 passengers, while the Viceroy of India has accommodation for 673 passengers in 511 cabins, 415 of which are single-berth cabins. The Viceroy of India is propelled by turbo-electric machinery which enables her to travel at a speed of nearly 20 knots.

PRISON "NOT A RIGHT COURSE."

SENTENCE ALTERED TO PROBATION.

"I say without hesitation, having regard to modern practice, that a sentence of imprisonment on a girl of eighteen is not a right course to adopt," said Mr. H. W. Wilberforce, Deputy Chairman, when a delicate-looking girl, Grace Chandler, appeared at London Sessions against a sentence of two months' imprisonment passed by Mr. Mead at Marlborough-street Police Court, where the girl was charged with shop-lifting.

Mr. W. Frampton, for the girl, said that her mother was a widow with six children, and was in business at Bedford. The girl had been trained for a position as a dancing mistress, but had suffered from insomnia.

On the day when she stole the articles from the shop in London her mother had given her money to buy a dress.

Mr. Wilberforce said that what he had alluded to was not the practice of that court, and he did not think it was the practice of any other tribunal.

The sentence passed on the girl would be altered in the circumstances to one of probation for two years, and she would be bound over for that period. She would have to pay costs.

OUSTED BY "TALKIES."

Sam Appleton, of First-avenue, Manor Park, who was fined twenty shillings at Kingston Police Court for travelling on the railway without paying his fare, pleaded that he was a cinema musician, and, at the time, was out of employment. He found times bad owing to the talking films.

AROUND THE SCHOOLS.

By "EX-COLLEGEIAN."

To schoolboys in Hong Kong summer brings with it one happy thought, and that is that during the months of July and August school work can be left entirely alone. The end of June is the period when the half-yearly examinations are taken in most schools, and all the "swotting" that has to be done will be over during the next week or so. Schoolboys can then concentrate on swimming, picnics, excursions and travels, and devise other ways and means of getting the best out of the six to ten weeks holidays they get.

The summer holidays in Hong Kong are the longest the schools give, and during this period most students never so much as enter the school premises. Before breaking-up the holidays are eagerly looked forward to, but after a separation of from six to ten weeks from one's school or college, there is a yearning to return, to meet one's companions and associates under familiar surroundings. It is perhaps due to this communal spirit that one's schooldays are generally the happiest in the memory, for are they not the days we spend amongst hosts of friends in surroundings which we proudly claim as our own?

Whether one comes from a school favoured with palatial buildings or from an institution of humbler pretensions, there is always a warm spot in the heart for the "alma mater." We develop this love for the school long before we finally leave its portals, and one of the moments when we feel most drawn towards our school is just prior to resuming work after a long vacation.

The principal thought in the schools at present is the half-yearly examination. In several schools I saw the halls crowded with boys struggling with question-papers. One who has had many years of experience in Hong Kong schools told me that during this period Chinese students put everything else out of their minds and concentrate entirely on their examinations. Sports, social activities, or diversion of any kind are entirely out of the question. For this reason, the present season is one in which sports fixtures are cut down to a minimum, and the school authorities generally so arrange matters that sports and studies do not clash—permitting the best results in both.

With such an atmosphere in our schools, news for the past fortnight has naturally been meagre. I am glad to say, however, that sports have not been entirely neglected, as I find that many schools have had their weekly bathing picnics, and that quite a number of students attended.

Queen's College.

Mr. A. H. Crook, the Headmaster, has just returned from the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress in Java, and has brought back with him many pictures of his tour in the South. The pictures fill a large album and are interesting both to the layman and to the scientist but are too numerous to be enumerated here. Mr. Crook has a fund of explanation ready for each picture, and it was indeed a pleasure to go through the album with him. A number of prominent men attended the conference, and the gathering of scientists from the countries bordering the Pacific proved a great success.

King's College.

To commemorate the official opening of the school by His Excellency the Governor, a handsome tablet in bronze has been designed and is now installed in the entrance-hall to the school. The tablet has been executed by the well-known London firm of Mappin and Webb.

The school has entered a team in the Open Volley Ball League, which will commence next month. This will be the only school team competing in the league, in which the best teams in the Colony have joined. Even in this league, the team will derive much valuable experience which should serve them

in good stead when the inter-school competition begins.

King's College have many good ping-pong exponents, and although there are many tables available in the covered playgrounds, many have to wait for their turn. Some of the students of the school represent the China Athletic, the South China A.A. and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in the Open League. The time is not far distant when King's College will be able to enter a team of its own and do quite well.

St. Stephen's College.

Out in Stanley St. Stephen's College has not settled down. Their holidays begin on July 12 and will extend to September 9. The school has a bathing shed in Stanley which is proving very popular and a number of students have joined the life-saving classes which the school has organised.

St. Stephen's Girls' College.

The new wing at St. Stephen's Girls' College is rapidly nearing completion, and should be ready for use when the College re-opens on September 9 after the summer vacation. The school closes of the summer holidays on July 12.

Preparations are already being made among the students for the annual M.C.L. Sale of Work in the autumn.

Basket Ball.

Congratulations to the Tutorial Institute, who won the senior championship of the Students' Basket Ball League. They went through the season undefeated, and deserve much credit for their success because they are a comparatively small school.

The junior league contest is not finished at the time of writing, as St. Paul's College and Ying Wah College are at the top of the table with the same number of points. A re-play has been fixed for tomorrow afternoon at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and the winners will be presented with the trophy at the end of the game. The trophy for the senior league will also be presented to-morrow.

Physical Culture.

There was a time in Hong Kong schools when physical drill was looked upon as an imposition to be avoided whenever possible. The advent of new ideas amongst the Chinese has made drill and other lessons in physical culture an absolute necessity in a school's curriculum, and many have adopted or are adopting this new subject. While acquiring knowledge, students must not neglect their health. Not only that, they must go further and develop a sound physique, as this will stand them in good stead when it is necessary to work specially hard for a prize or a scholarship.

Many injure their health in the attempt, but with physical culture classes available, the student who neglects the development of his body at the expense of development of his intellect is indeed foolish.

Ju-Jitsu classes have been introduced into King's College, and have proved most fascinating to those who have taken it up. The classes are under Mr. A. J. Mauricio, and I learn that the boys are extremely keen. It would seem that the popular fallacy amongst the Chinese that a schoolboy who has been working hard at school must necessarily be lean and wiry will soon be exploded, and that the most coveted prize in studies in a Hong Kong school will some day be won by the school's champion athlete.

[There being no school news to chronicle during the summer vacation, publication of these notes will be suspended until after the holidays.—Ed.]



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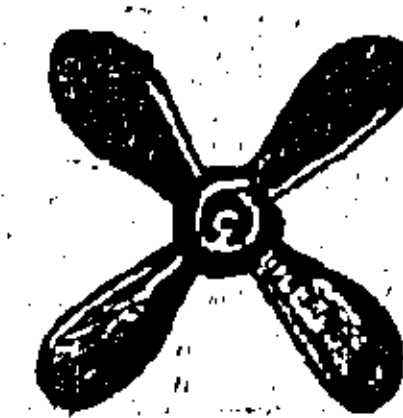
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WATCHES and CLOCKS
ALL KINDS of
FANCY GOODS.

EVERYTHING TO BE
SOLD AT
SACRIFICICE
PRICES.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

LIGHTER GOLF BALL.

Uninfluenced by the adverse decision of the Royal and Ancient Club's Rules of Golf Committee on the "larger and lighter" ball, the United States Golf Association has authorised the use of it as from January 1, 1931. The Association's Ball and Implements Committee announce that this action has followed five years of study and most intensive tests, leading to the belief that a change is advisable. The new ball is to be not less than 1.63 inch in diameter and 1.55 oz. avoirdupois, compared with the present 1.62 for both size and weight.

The Committee hold that while expert golfers may lose a little length on their drives the ordinary player will find the larger ball both easier and pleasanter than the one in present use, while everyone will appreciate the manner in which it sits up on the fairway and its good qualities on the greens. They cite the endorsement of "Bobby" Jones, who, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association, has made exhaustive experiments with the new ball. The date of its introduction is deferred until 1931 in order to permit dealers to dispose of their present stock and ball manufacturers to alter their machinery.

'SPURS AT MALTA.

Tottenham Hotspur appear to have made a big impression in their first match in Malta. A crowd of 8,000 spectators assembled to see them play the Sliema Wanderers, and they treated them to some of their best work in the way of combined effort and goal scoring.

The 'Spurs won by 7-1. Harper (3), Armstrong, and Crompton scoring in the first half, and Harper, Lindsay, and Armstrong in the second, when Dimmock missed a penalty kick. Foster met with an injury during the game.

NEW COUNTY RULES.

Commenting on the Advisory County Cricket Committee's recommendation to alter certain rules of cricket for county matches during the 1929 season, Mr. A. P. F. Chapman was not enthusiastic over the changes. He was of opinion that the crux of the problem was the over-preparation of wickets. Referring to the decision to extend the Test Matches against Australia in England to four days, he expressed the opinion that it would not secure the decision of the rubber without playing out the fifth game.

HORTON SMITH BEATS RECORD.

George Duncan, the British Ryder Cup captain, and Aubrey Boomer, the St. Cloud professional, who is familiar with every inch of the course and is the best golfer in France, were completed outclassed recently by Horton-Smith, an American of twenty, in the first round of play for the French International Golf Championship, which opened at St. Cloud. The American went round in 86, playing perfect golf. He was out in 34—two under par—and came back with an astounding 32. His total is two strokes better than the record.

Duncan and Boomer were second with 71 each. Farrell was third with 72. Arnaud Massey, the veteran professional, finished level with Farrell, as did Arthur Havers. Harry Cotton was up with the leaders with a total of 73. Freemantle, the American, shared honours with him. The other two Americans entered—Gene Sarazen and Joe Turnesa—returned 75 each. Among other scores were George Dow 74, R. Golias 74, Loth 74, Dallemagne and Gonzales (Spain) 76.

Walter Hagen was completely off his game at the start. On the return, however, he delighted the gallery with a display of the kind of golf expected of him.

The international character of the tournament was marred somewhat by the scratching of Leo Diegel and John Golden (America) and Archie Compston and Abe Mitchell, the British players.

In the afternoon, Smith equalled his record of a few hours earlier. Smith had only two indifferent shots. He had five consecutive "birdies" immediately before reaching the last green.

His total of 132 gave him a lead of twelve strokes over the field. Henry Cotton being second, while Johnny Farrell and Duncan tied third place with 134.

FOUR BALLS—FOUR WICKETS.

H. C. Waghorn, playing for Wimbledon College against the Wimbledon C.C. took eight wickets (four with successive balls) for four runs. The College declared at 188 for 3, and dismissed their opponents for 21.

FIREMAN ATHLETE.

Sub-Officer George Frampton, of Knightsbridge Station, one of the best known athletes in the London Fire Brigade, was killed in a cycling accident in Queen's Road Battersea, recently.

Frampton, who was just over 30, was cycling to his home at Catford when he came into collision with another cyclist and was thrown to the ground. He was removed to St. James' Hospital, but died on the journey.

A splendid all-round athlete, Frampton held the Brigade cross-country championship for five successive years, 1924-8.

He was distinctly unlucky not to score again last February at Nottingham, the first-round course causing him to retire early on with an old ankle injury when well placed.

Frampton, for all his long distance work, could also run a useful quarter; he ran up to the title-holder, F. J. Blackett, in last year's championships, but any distance suited him, and his list of successes on track, road, and across country was a remarkable one.

RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD.

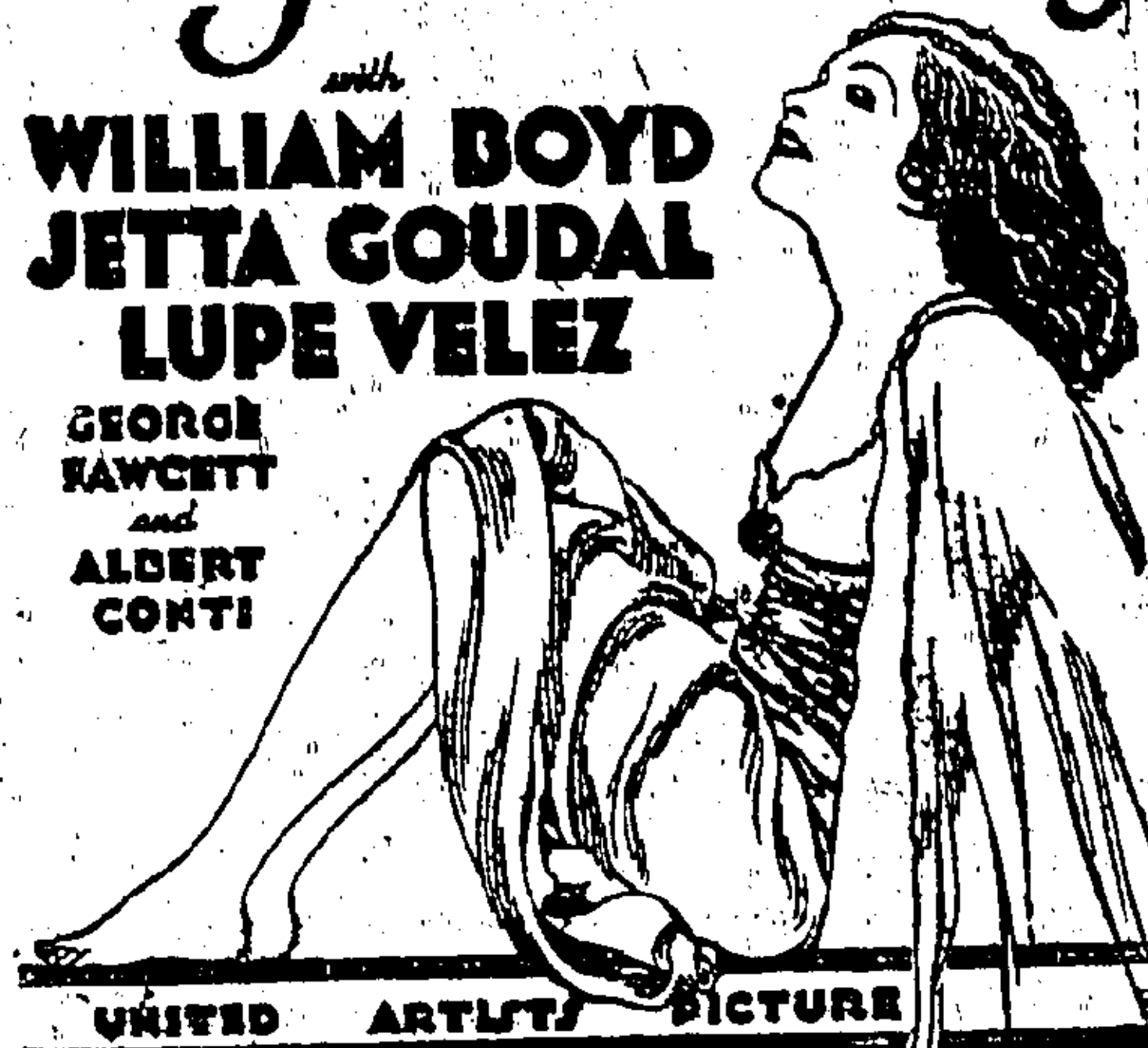
American Rhodes scholars may once again be included in the University's track team if the new committee of the Athletic Club carries out its hinted intention of repealing the age-limit rule. This rule which was passed about two years ago, virtually excludes American Rhodes scholars from participation in track and field events against Cambridge as they are usually somewhat older than their British college mates. The rule is understood to have been passed as a result of criticism levelled at the University's sport policies which included the charge that the presence of crack and experienced American athletes prevented younger native talent from showing their stuff. Although there is no mention of Americans in the ruling, it is commonly understood that this was the purpose of the move.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed in the Press at the time by old "blues" who believed the way to recapture athletic superiority was through reserving the places for home-grown stars. According to well-informed observers, this has not been the result. Oxford's number of defeats has increased if anything and the membership in the Athletic Club has fallen off slightly. The prospect of the removal of the restriction is hailed with delight by many well-wishers of the University.

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Tempest, fury, love, conflict and triumph in a vast drama of contrast in the Russia of Czarist days!

AT THE STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 5.30 & 9.20.
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THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

SISTERS ON THE HEARTH.

Sisters of to-day are not like those of yesterday. I am pretty certain of that. The very name sister conveys something totally different from the girl of this present age. It may soon become an obsolete term beyond the accidental relationship it implies.

There are no real old-fashioned sisters in the modern world, but only Peggys, and Joans, and Pamelas, all going their separate individualistic way to success, thrills, or happiness.

Tolerance.

Modern sisters are different from those of yore. If there is a likeness between them, they do not accentuate it by dressing alike, and adopting the same mannerisms. They only do so in the last extremity of similarity—that is, if they happen to be so very much alike that to stress their resemblance to each other becomes piquant and interesting rather than monotonous.

The logical way is the best road towards creating good relationships even between sisters who are entirely different from each other. To realise the fine shades in her character, to be tolerant with her, and make allowances is halfway towards peace in the home when a girl differs very much from her sister.

No Cinderellas Now.

Some sisters are good pals and enjoy similarity of tastes, and interests, but again some are so unlike in character, appearance and outlook that they would get on better if they were total strangers.

Family life is not disintegrating in the sense that some people seem to think, but it has changed altogether from the old days when the mere mention of the sister who stayed at home was synonymous with tremendous sacrifice, and often a lonely old age as the aftermath of her self-effacement.

There is no necessity for such servitude in these times. Family life has been revolutionised for the better, and the austere, silent self-forgetfulness of an Emily Brontë have to forget themselves entirely for the sake of others are rarer. (Continued on next column).

THE VOGUE FOR KNOTS.



The vogue for knots of ribbon on the shoulder, at the waist, or even on the skirt, has to a certain extent replaced the mode for flowers.

for fortunately we live in kinder and saner times, whatever critics may say to the contrary.

Home Specialities.

If a girl who has other sisters in business or the professions has no special aptitude for the usual branches of modern feminine work, and feels just a sister on the hearth, she need not become a sort of general Cinderella because of that. She can take up domestic science, cookery; can become a specialist in children's clothes; or she may go in for home decorating according to her special bent.

There is absolutely no necessity for her to stay at home as in olden days to do everybody's odd jobs that they left undone because they "had no time." She is working time either to-day. She is working outside the home, too, to ensure a living for herself; comfort for that home her money helps to keep, and, she knows, a little future security for herself, for, like Peggy and Pamela, and Joan, she also is keen on her job, whatever it may be.

THE FISH COURSE.

HERE IS SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

It is seldom that the housewife will consider the making of soufflés of any kind. But the following recipe has only to be tried to know how really simple and easy it is to make and serve up fillets of sole in a different way. The time expended in the making of this delicious dish will be amply rewarded by its general appreciation. It is a light dish for breakfast and serves admirably as the fish course for dinner.

Eight fillets of soles, half ounce of butter, the juice of half a lemon, half pint of mornay sauce, two yolks of eggs, three whites of eggs, salt and pepper will be required.

Place the fillets of sole on the table, skinned side up, flatten them a little with a heavy knife blade or bat, sprinkle salt and pepper over and roll them up.

Set these so-called paupiettes (rolls) on a buttered baking sheet or enamel tray, squeeze the juice of half a lemon over, cover with a buttered paper and cook in moderately hot oven for twelve to fifteen minutes.

When done, strain off the liquor into the mornay sauce and heat it, then add the well-beaten yolks. Keep the sauce hot, just under boiling point. Whip the whites of eggs until they are very stiff and fold them into the sauce. Now place the paupiettes into individual china cases (one paupiette per case) cover them carefully with one and a half tablespoons of sauce and bake them on a tray in a hot oven for seven to ten minutes. Serve at once. No separate sauce is necessary.

Sauce Mornay.

One and a half ounces of butter, one and a half pints of milk, one ounce of plain flour, one and a half ounces of grated Cheddar or Parmesan cheese, half gill of fish stock, one tablespoonful of double cream, salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne.

Method: Melt one ounce of butter in a small stew pan, when hot stir in the flour and cook for two or three minutes without allowing the (Continued at foot of next column).

PITFALLS IN COOKERY.

In making a batter for pancakes, fritters, Yorkshire pudding, or the like, it will never become smooth if too much liquid is added to the flour before the lumps are beaten out. Very little liquid should be added at a time; and when a thick batter is formed the mixture must be beaten until full of air bubbles, or it will not be light. The rest of the liquid should then be stirred in gradually, and the batter must stand for at least an hour, to give the starch grains time to swell and become oily.

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ALL THE EVIDENCE NOW CONCLUDED.

MAJOR OGILVY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION

WHY CORPL. HENDRY WAS TRUSTED.

The examination of Major G. M. H. Ogilvy, K.O.S.B., was concluded yesterday at the Court Martial sitting in Murray Barracks. The Major is facing charges of negligence while performing the duties of P.R.I. The case is a sequel to the "Corporal Hendry Frauds."

Corporal Hendry, who was Major Ogilvy's clerk, misappropriated about \$1,000 from the P.R.I. funds and is at present serving a sentence for the offence imposed by a previous Court Martial.

CHEAP TENNIS RACKETS FOR SOLDIERS.

Cross-examined by Major Armitage, the prosecuting officer, Major Ogilvy said he did not ask Corpl. Hendry how much the swill money came to each month. He asked Hendry to keep a book recording the names of men who purchased tennis rackets from the P.R.I. The rackets were sold at \$10 each and the men were allowed to pay for them at the rate of \$1 per month. The book was intended as a record of payments made.

He did not recollect receiving a cheque for \$168 and signing a receipt for it. When he checked the P.R.I. books he failed to notice that it was entered.

Accused told the Judge Advocate that he could not swear that he had signed a receipt without seeing the money for which the receipt was drawn, over so long a period as three years.

He would say, however, that he was "pretty certain" he had not done so.

Checking Stock.

After the tiffin adjournment, accused was further examined and said he did not think it was necessary for him to take steps to see that morning papers were paid for or entered in the P.R.I. books as liabilities. He did not think he ever checked P.R.I. stocks together but he undoubtedly checked parts of it at a time.

When the balance sheet for September 30, 1928, was compiled, he did not check any of the stock because he knew the accounts would be audited and the Audit Board were quite at liberty to check all stocks if they so desired, or they could ask any questions. At the same time, witness agreed that he was the person responsible for the P.R.I. stock and also that various outstanding bills were entered on the balance sheet.

The Company subscriptions to the cinema were entirely voluntary and would vary when detachments were away on special duties. Outdoor performances were given at some barracks and, when the weather was inclement, programmes would be impossible and subscriptions would suffer accordingly. Therefore, a fixed sum as contributions could not be guaranteed and would account, in accused's mind, for any variations.

The C.O. and Accused.

In answer to questions put by Major Miles, the defending officer, accused said that, for the quarterly audit, all receipts had to be produced and, therefore, had to be kept in some sort of order.

With regard to the cinema bills, payments were arranged monthly on a capital basis per programme and not for the actual number of films supplied.

President: Do you consider you needed any advice or instructions from the C.O.?

Accused: I certainly think I should have received some. He did not know if I could do the duties. He had not seen me before.

Twenty-two Years Service.

You have served for twenty-two years and know the routine. If you thought you were in need of instruction why did not you go to the C.O. I did not ask him, as far as I can remember.

You say you trusted Sergt. Wylie implicitly. Did you make any protest when he was taken away from you? I cannot remember having done so.

Did you place the same implicit trust in Corpl. Hendry? Yes. I understood that he was perfectly satisfactory in his previous duties and I had every reason, at the time, to suppose he would be satisfactory as my clerk.

Did he ever seek your advice? Once he came to me and said he could not manage the books and, on at least two occasions, he said could not balance them. I helped

him, and from the papers he produced, and after making comparisons with those and his entries, made them right.

Trusted Corporal Hendry.

Did you trust Hendry?—As much, right to the end, as I did Sergt. Wylie.

You have said in your evidence that knowledge of certain bills was kept from you. Did not that arouse your suspicions?—I thought Hendry was slack and I think I told him that I should get rid of him if he did not improve. I did not think he was dishonest but thought he might have mislaid certain bills.

You did not suggest, when you made the statement, that Hendry was doing anything dishonest?—No.

Major Lake has also given evidence of finding the accounts in a middle. It seems rather remarkable that neither you nor Major Lake thought of anything suspicious! Why was the swill account paid some months by cheque and sometimes in cash?—The only reason I can suggest is because it was such a small amount and either way was convenient.

No Training.

Accused went on to say that he knew that Sergt. Wylie had signed receipts but accused gave Hendry instructions that he (accused) would sign all receipts.

President: But Hendry "took over" from Sergt. Wylie and the inference is, observing that Wylie had to thoroughly instruct him in his duties, that Hendry would adopt the same procedure with regard to the receipts as the sergeant?

Accused: Yes, suppose so. Have you been through the Senior Officers' Schools?—Only during the war. I have not been since I arrived out here. I asked if I could, but

Never mind that, now. The reason I asked was because part of the training is in connection with the keeping of accounts.

It was intimated that written statements would be handed in by the prosecution and the defence at 9.30 this morning.

CHINESE MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

WIFE'S RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

A Chinese woman summoned her husband before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate on April 17, for failing to provide for her and for persistent cruelty. The summons was eventually dismissed the Magistrate having held that the wife could not prove that she had been persistently ill-treated and that her husband had not wholly failed to provide for her.

The wife has now summoned her husband with neglect to provide her reasonable maintenance. This summons was taken out because, so she alleged, her husband failed to take her back again. It was heard before Mr. Whyte Smith yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Hall again appeared on behalf of defendant and said that the wife had left the family house without the knowledge or consent of the husband. Under such circumstances the wife had deserted her husband and was not entitled to be taken back again. The wife left her husband long before the first summons was issued and there was none now that she wanted to come back.

The Magistrate pointed out that according to the Home law it took four years absence before a husband or wife could be held as having deserted the other.

Mr. Hall referred to the Chinese Marriage Preservation Ordinance where, according to the Chinese law, if the wife left her husband even for a week without his consent she was not entitled to be taken back. The hearing was adjourned.

HONG KONG COURTS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR FOR 1928.

Three hundred and twenty actions were instituted in the Supreme Court during the year 1928, as against 410 in 1927. One hundred and thirty-six were disposed of during the year and 81 were settled or withdrawn before trial as against 185 and 80 respectively in 1927.

The claims amounted to \$2,924,331.90.

The debts and damages recovered amounted to \$1,200,768.02, as against \$2,651,466.11 in 1927.

The fees collected amounted to \$14,924.50, as against \$18,760.80 in 1927.

Summary Jurisdiction.

Two thousand and ten actions were instituted during the year as against 1,857 in 1927.

The cases were disposed of as follows:—Settled or withdrawn 531, judgment for plaintiff 945, judgment for defendant 48, nonsuit 8, struck off, dismissed or lapsed 44, and pending 434; as against 447, 891, 46, 8, 47 and 448 respectively in 1927.

The claims amounted to \$389,941.93, as against \$557,904.12 in 1927, and the amounts recovered were \$284,806.00, as against \$251,500.00 in 1927.

The number of rent distress warrants issued was 1,447, representing unpaid rents amounting to \$201,853.11, of which \$58,090.20 was recovered by enforced sales in 451 warrants; as against 1,334, \$207,827.70 and \$80,569.92 respectively in 1927.

Nine hundred and nine warrants were withdrawn on settlement between the parties, as against 813 in 1927, and the remaining warrants were cancelled or otherwise disposed of.

The fees collected amounted to \$22,577.20, as against \$20,968.70 in 1927.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

There were 91 cases and 118 persons committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, as against 112 and 199 respectively in 1927.

The number of persons actually indicted was 118, of whom 73 were convicted, 41 were acquitted, 3 discharged (case abandoned), and one person's trial was postponed. In 1927 the figures were respectively 112, 47, 39 and one bail forfeited.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Six appeals were lodged during the year. Of the six, two were granted and the remaining four were withdrawn or settled.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Twenty-nine actions were instituted during the year. In eight cases judgment was given for the plaintiff, in three cases for the defendant, fourteen were settled or withdrawn, and the others are pending.

The fees collected amounted to \$1,378.65, as against \$850.25 in 1927.

Probate and Administration.

Two hundred and forty-eight grants were made by the Court being:—

Probate 104
Letters of administration 144
248

The figures in 1927 were respectively 139 and 161.

Court fees amounted to \$21,247.20 and Official Administrator's Commission to \$1,989.30. The figures in 1927 were \$18,917.20 and \$893.04.

During the year there were 321 deceased estate accounts on the Court books. The invested funds for these estates totalled \$7,000 and the cash balances \$133,292.89.

Thirty-two accounts were closed during the year and 148 new accounts were opened. Two estates were transferred to trusts account.

Official Trusts.

The number of trust estates in the hands of the official trustee at the end of the year was 23. The invested funds totalled \$165,594.50 and the cash balances \$7,321.60. One trust was wound up during the year and two new trusts were opened.

The amount of commission collected was \$753.67 as against \$151.02 in 1927.

Registrar of Companies.

On December 31 there were 544 companies on the Hong Kong Register, of which 58 were in course of liquidation. During the year 70 new companies were put on the Register and 38 struck off. No company was transferred from the Shanghai to the Hong Kong Register and one company from the Hong Kong to the Shanghai Register.

The fees collected in respect of "China" companies amounted to \$80,341.70, and those in respect of other companies to \$18,162.00.

One firm was registered under the Chinese Partnerships Ordinance, 1917, and no firm was registered under the Limited Partnerships Ordinance, 1912.

(Continued on next column).

The Best
Dance Tunes Ever!!

That's what you'll say when you've listened to a few of these new Victor dance records for June. They're all got "it" . . . just the kind of "it" you like. Some are fast and peppy! Some are slow and rhythmic! Some are just plain low-down mean! Whatever type of dance music you like you'll be able to find it on these snappy new Victor records. And be sure you notice the orchestra! . . . They're all the very best in the game . . . The ones you read about! Play some of these records and you'll be convinced that they know their stuff. We would be glad to play for you whatever of these selections especially attract you. Come in and let us do this!

With a Song in My Heart—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain

Yours Sincerely—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain
LEO REISMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 2123, 10-inch

Walking with Susie—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain

That's You, Baby—Fox Trot (from "Fox Movie-tone Follies of 1927") With Vocal Refrain
GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC
No. 2127, 10-inch

The Wedding of the Painted Doll—Fox Trot (from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Broadway Melody")

I'm Ka-ra-ay for You—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
BOBACE HENRY AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 2129, 10-inch

Breakaway—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain

Big City Blues—Fox Trot (from "Fox Movie-tone Follies of 1927") With Vocal Refrain
GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC
No. 2130, 10-inch

Underneath the Russian Moon—Waltz Vocal Refrain

The One That I Love—Loves Me—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain
RUDY VALLEE AND HIS CONNECTICUT YANKEES
No. 2133, 10-inch

I Kiss Your Hand, Madame—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain

Josephine—Fox Trot (from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Tide of Empire") With Vocal Refrain
LEO REISMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 2132, 10-inch

Bye and Bye Sweetheart—Waltz With Vocal Refrain

My Time is Your Time—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
RUDY VALLEE AND HIS CONNECTICUT YANKEES
No. 2134, 10-inch

Pagan Love Song—Waltz (from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "The Pagan") With Vocal Refrain
THE TROUBADOURS

The One Girl—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
NAT SHILKREY AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
No. 2131, 10-inch

I Get the Blues When It Rains—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain

The Things That Were Made for Love—Fox Trot
NAT SHILKREY AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
No. 2135, 10-inch

Mean to Me—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain

That's What I Call Heaven—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
LEO REISMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 2122, 10-inch

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Deposits to the total value of \$3,883,000 have been made by Insurance Companies under the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies Deposit Ordinance, 1917.

Fees and Commission.

The total sum collected during the year by way of fees and commission amounted to \$101,824.50 as against \$96,234.98 in the previous year.

Staff.

Mr. Justice Wood, Puisne Judge, was absent on long leave from April 26 to December 31, and Mr. P. Jacks, Land Officer, acted as Puisne Judge during this period.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Registrar, left the Colony on June 23 on long leave prior to retirement on pension and retired on pension on October 19. Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Deputy Registrar, acted as Registrar from June 23.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Treasury Solicitor, was appointed Deputy Registrar on April 1.

Mr. E. P. H. Lang was appointed Deputy Registrar on his arrival in the Colony on October 11.

Mr. W. B. N. Andrews, 1st Class Overseer, P.W.D., was appointed accountant on April 1.

Mr. R. W. H. Maynard, Clerk to the Chief Justice, was absent on long leave from March 31 to December 31, and Mr. W. Thomson acted as Clerk to the Chief Justice during this period.

Mr. T. F. O'Sullivan, Second Bailiff, was invalidated from the service on March 9.

Mr. W. J. Gorvin, Bailiff, left the Colony on June 8 on half pay leave prior to retirement and retired on December 9. Post abolished.

Mr. E. L. Stainfield, Clerk and Usher, returned from long leave on October 10. Mr. E. Cunningham, acting Clerk and Usher returned to Police on October 1.

Mr. E. A. Roberts, Clerk and Usher, proceeded to Shanghai on leave from April 17 to 30, and did not return. Mr. W. H. G. Bird was appointed Clerk and Usher on probation on August 1.



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PENINSULA HOTEL.

TEA DANCES

IN
ROOF GARDEN

ON
SATURDAY

AFTERNOONS ONLY.

**CANTON STRIKE
AVERTED.****ELECTRIC WORKERS
ACCEPT COMPROMISE.****GOVERNMENT'S SHARP WARN-
ING TO TRADE UNIONS.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 26.

Thanks to the good offices of the Government, the threatened strike of the Canton Electric Light and Power Company workers has been averted. The settlement was effected yesterday at Government House after several hours of discussion at which the representatives of the two contending parties, the Government, the General Kwangtung Mechanics' Union and the Provincial Kuomintang took part. Mr. Sun Hsi Wan, chief secretary to General Chen Ming Shu, presided. For a long time the labour representatives stuck to their original demands, but the Government then brought pressure to bear, explaining the seriousness of the situation from the standpoint of maintaining peace and order if the city were in darkness. They finally compromised on the following terms:

- 1.—That the Unionist shall receive half a month's extra pay and not a whole month's as originally demanded.
- 2.—That no reference shall be made to the original agreement, and the Unionists shall not bring up the old document in connection with settlement.
- 3.—That a new agreement shall be made between the Company and Unionists in accordance with the rules and regulations governing capital and labour which the Central Government is about to promulgate.

After the settlement the Provincial Government issued an edict to all the labour unions warning them not to create trouble. The Government document is couched in strong terms, threatening to resort to armed force to quell any disturbance which a labour union may cause. The edict was issued to the labour unions in general, and to the General Labour Union and the Association of Labour in particular.

**PITY THE LIPSTICK
MAKERS!**

Canton dealers in perfumes and cosmetics who have been on strike for over a month, have been told that the special tax on their wares has got to stand. The order came from Nanking, stating, *inter alia*, that the tax is national and not provincial. It is imposed in every province and there is no reason whatsoever why an exception should be made in favour of Kwangtung. With the exception of native manufactured hair oil and toilet soap, whose retail price is less than ten cents per cake, all other commodities coming under the category of toilet preparations, perfumes and cosmetics shall be taxed according to regulations irrespective of their place of manufacture.

The pronouncement coming with the force of the Central Government was a veritable bombshell for local lipstick, power and rouge merchants. What they will do is not known. At present they are still on strike, and all their shop doors are shut. When Mr. T. V. Seong was about to leave Canton for Nanking a week or two ago, they presented him with a petition, pointing out that such a tax if levied would seriously impair their business. The Finance Minister said he would "see what could be done" and now the beauty specialists know what that means.

**THE RACE COURSE
PROJECT**

The Canton Municipal Government is about to construct its long projected race course on the East Parade grounds. The plans were completed long ago, but owing to the recent political changes, nothing

(Continued at foot of next column).

**KWANGSI ARMY
BREAKS UP?****FURTHER REPORTS OF
DESERTIONS.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 26.

Once more Canton Military Headquarters announces that the Kwangsi war is practically over. General Lui Woon Im, Kwangsi faction, has definitely gone over to Kwangtung and Nanking and General Chen Tsai Tong at once appointed him Commander of the First Kwangsi Division and Garrison Commander of Watlin. General Lui is leading his army against his former Kwangsi comrades, an action which has been branded as treachery by Wong Shui Hung and Pei Chung Hsi. Canton regards it as a "turn in the right direction" and General Chen Tsai Tong has cabled his congratulation to the gallant Lui Woon Im on his assumption of the new post.

The Kwangsi forces are now breaking up and rumour says that Wong Shui Hung and Pei Chung Hsi have fled to Annam, leaving Lui Woon Im master of the situation. Pei Chung Hsi's troops who recaptured Liuchow the other day and drove the Hunanese troops under General Ho Chien back to Ping Lok are reported to be losing their morale as a result of the disappearance of their leader.

A report from the Canton Military Headquarters states that Pei Chung Hsi's remnants in Liuchow will be reorganised and incorporated in the First Kwangsi Division but whether the troops who took Liuchow will agree is not known. Fighting round Liuchow is reported to be still going on.

**PRO-KWANGSI TROOPS
JOIN REDS?****MENACE TO NORTHERN
KWANGTUNG.**

(Industrial and Commercial Daily Press.)

After being driven from Eastern Kwangtung, Hsu King Tong entrusted his command of troops to Tam Shui and Sze To Fei, two of his trusted subordinates. Hsu himself and several of his brigadier-generals then came to Hong Kong to "rest." The pro-Kwangsi troops made their way to Fukien where, it is alleged, they joined the Reds under Chu Tak and Mo Chak Tung. They levied over \$200,000 from Swatow, and their numbers are about eight thousand while the Reds number five thousand.

These joint forces have advanced from Tingchow and are threatening Changchow. Canton troops under Chiang Kwong Nai, some Kwangsi troops and the Fukien troops under Chang Ching are planning a joint attack on the rebels.

The Canton military authorities have also dispatched more troops to the northern border of Kwangtung.

**FALL OF SUNCHOW
CONFIRMED.**

(Industrial and Commercial Daily Press.)

The capture of Sunchow by the Nanking troops has been confirmed. The town fell on the afternoon of the 24th when a brigade of the Kwangsi troops under Wei Wei Chung surrendered. The city is now garrisoned by three brigades of the Nanking troops and an attack on Nanning is being prepared.

Another report states that several hundred rifles, five machine guns and over a hundred prisoners were captured.

has been done. The Municipal Government is now inviting contractors to come to the Bureau of Public Works on July 25 to submit estimates for the construction of the course.

**COUNCIL AND WATER
SHORTAGE.****CHINESE MEMBER URGES
HOUSE SUPPLY.****TANKER WATER FOR TYTAM
TUK PUMPING!**

Questions with regard to the water shortage will be asked by the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council. Dr. Kotewall is in effect urging the Government to augment the reservoir supply with a view to providing a supply direct to every house for a short period every day.

The full text of Dr. Kotewall's questions is as follows:—
With reference to the statement made by the Honourable Director of Public Works at the last meeting of this Council that the scheme of pumping water from tankers to the Tytam Tuk Pumping Station was found to be feasible, and that preparation was being made for laying the necessary pipes connecting the Pumping Station with a pier to be erected in deep water, will the Government state:—

- (1) Whether it considers it advisable forthwith to proceed with the scheme on a scale which will permit a direct supply to all houses in the city for, say, 4 hours a day, leaving the street-fountains and other subsidiary supplies to augment this direct supply;
- (2) What is the estimated cost of such a scheme;
- (3) Whether the Government has considered any method other than the use of tankers for conveying water to feed the Tytam Tuk Pumping Station for this purpose;
- (4) If not, whether the Government will consider the suggestion of utilizing, for the purpose of this scheme, the expected supply of three million gallons a day from Wangmoon to be conveyed by lighters, at an estimated cost of \$200,000 a month.

**GAIN OF 15 MILLION
GALLONS.**

Tuesday's rainfall resulted in a gain of 15 million gallons to the Colony's supply, about equal quantities falling on the Island and the Mainland. This means about a three day's supply. More was expected but over Tytam the rainfall only measured a quarter of an inch. At Pokfulam 1.3 inches was recorded.

**SUCCESSFUL VISIT TO
WANGMOON.****USEFUL INFORMATION
GATHERED.**

A party selected by the Shipping Committee and composed of Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. S. T. Williamson, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Capt. Hollands and the manager of the Netherlands Harbour Works left yesterday morning by the s.s. Kausing for Wangmoon to make a personal examination of the proposed site for obtaining supplies and to get a proper appreciation of the berthing facilities and conditions in general of water at the Bar, and also to deal, on the spot, with any possible points which might arise in connection with the service.

On returning, Mr. R. Sutherland, O.B.E., informed our representative that the trip had been most useful and successful. A visit was paid to the representative of the Customs who promised to do all he could to assist the quick despatch of vessels used on the Wangmoon scheme.

The Fu Kwong arrived shortly after the Kausing and was due to leave for Hong Kong early this morning with a full cargo of water. There are no navigational difficulties, but information was gathered which will be of great value to the Shipping Committee in making arrangements with regard to bad weather and other contingencies.

Ten Railway Trucks Ready.

Ten railway trucks have been converted into water tanks and were tested this morning, with complete success.

The railway is now awaiting instructions from the Government to make use of them as most convenient.

Water Permits.

Regarding the question of bringing water into the Colony from Wangmoon, a notice issued by the Harbour Master, the Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., is as follows:—
"Masters of craft before clearing for Wangmoon to fetch water for this Colony should obtain a permit from the Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Fort Building, and should call at the Customs Station for inspection both on the outward and return voyages."

(Continued on next column).

**COMPENSATION FOR
TSANG ON WING.****MUCH-CROSS-EXAMINED
TREASURY CLERK.**

Among the items in the supplementary estimates to be considered by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council to-day is a vote of \$400 to be divided between Messrs. Tsang On Wing and Cheung Man Kun, two of the Treasury clerks, who, it will be remembered, were arrested when the Carvalho Yeo frauds were discovered and released after fuller investigations had been made.

Mr. Tsang On Wing was cross-examined at very great length and with considerable severity by Mr. P. C. Jenkin at both the criminal trial and the subsequent civil proceedings between the Government and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He maintained with stubborn composure, however, that he was in no way involved in the frauds. His chief, the Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, also expressed implicit confidence in Mr. Tsang On Wing. The Treasury counsel, said in an expansive moment "he may be a bit of a fool," but vigorously asserted Mr. Tsang's honesty.

The resolution in question is as follows:—
Arising out of the recent action, Crown versus Carvalho Yeo, and the resultant Civil action against the Bank in which Messrs. Tsang On Wing and Cheung Man Kun were completely vindicated, it has been decided that some compensation for their detention in Police custody for three weeks should be given to these officers and a vote of \$400, to be divided between them, is asked.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.**MONEY NEEDED FOR W.T.
PLANT, &c.**

Supplementary estimates to a total of \$80,000 will be presented at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council. This includes \$51,650 miscellaneous, wireless telegraphy, expenditure on buildings and plant, to effect necessary improvements. A vote of \$91,440 was approved in August, 1928, to meet the cost of the scheme for improving the Colony's W.T. services and \$20,850 was re-voted in February last, when the approximate expenditure for 1928 was stated to be \$70,580 which included the Crown Agents charges, as it was presumed that they would be included in their 1928 accounts. Information has now been received that these charges were not included and the expenditure in 1928 was, therefore, \$55,080.14 only. The vote is, therefore, requested to meet the cost of the Crown Agents charges.

The Shaikwan Reclamation. A sum of \$20,000 is asked for the continuation of the Reclamation at Shaikwan. A fire of considerable proportions occurred on the foreshore at Shaikwan on January 4, and as buildings were destroyed by the fire it is desirable to take the opportunity of effecting exchanges for the lots in accordance with the development plan. To enable this to be done a small extension to the reclamation is necessary and a vote of \$20,000 to meet the cost of the work is requested. There will be a surplus area over and above that required for the exchanges on this reclamation, which if sold would realize about two-thirds of the cost involved.

For the Spring Garden Lane and Cross Street—Latrine and urinal a sum of \$3,000 is asked.

Junks Instead of Lighters.

The use of junks instead of lighters for getting water from Wangmoon is being considered, but no decision has been made.

The A.P.C. tanker Fu Kwong also left this morning for Wangmoon to take in a supply of water. A more central office will be established shortly in the Post Office Building for enquiries in connection with matters relating to the Shipping section of the Emergency work.

A wooden shelter is being built over the taps on the tank in front of the Wing On Co.'s premises in Connaught Road. It is understood that other much needed shelters are being put up at the various tanks and street fountains to protect water queues from the heat of the sun and rain—when we get it.

Canton's Deluge.

Mr. G. A. Walker, traffic manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, in conversation with a Daily Press representative yesterday, said that he had spent the week-end in Canton. Canton, he said, was being washed out by a thunder storm accompanied by torrential rains.

On the return journey he noticed floods on either side of the line, and at Sheklung the houses of the villagers were in some cases half covered by the flood. After Sheklung the flood gradually subsided and "by the time we had crossed the bridge," said Mr. Walker, it was all dry, with no sign of water.

ROUND THE COURTS.**NOT FIT FOR PRINTING!**

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was summoned by the Sanitary Department for using the lower storey of No. 25, Leighton-Hill Road as a workshop.

Dr. H. A. Fawcett, Medical Officer of Health, stated that the premises were used as a printing establishment, for which it was particularly unsuited. The place was only five feet high and was unfit for human habitation.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 and made an order for the defendant to cease using No. 25, Leighton Hill Road, as a workshop.

WHIPPED FOR TOUTING.

A Chinese youth who gave his age as 17 pleaded guilty before Mr. E. W. Hamilton to a charge of toutting. The defendant's record showed that he had been convicted five times and that on one occasion he jumped his bail. His Worship ordered the defendant to receive twelve strokes, adding that according to English reckoning, defendant was only twelve years old.

The defendant pleaded that he had been whipped before, but Mr. Hamilton pointed out that there was no record of it and that in any case the accused must "try it once more."

**ALLEGED THEFTS AT POST
OFFICE.**

The case against the Post Office clerk, J. A. M. Souza, who is charged with theft of registered letters will be heard at Central Magistracy before Mr. E. W. Hamilton on Friday afternoon at 2.15 p.m. Mr. L. R. Andrews, the Assistant Crown Solicitor who is prosecuting, indicated that he would have seven witnesses to call and that the proceedings would probably take three or four afternoons.

AT KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.**WHAT ARE "RAGS"?**

The occupier of No. 19, Battery Street, was summoned before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith for carrying on an offensive trade without a license. It was stated that seven or eight people were seen working on rags when Sanitary Inspector Seddon visited the place some time ago.

Dr. H. A. Fawcett stated, that cotton waste, fragments of singlets, etc., found on the premises constituted rags and they might have been owned by people suffering from infectious diseases. Anything textiles that carried germs, said Dr. Fawcett, might be described as "dirty" rags.

His Worship pointed out that such argument would make a clean singlet a "dirty rag." Dr. Fawcett replied that new singlets were not pulled to bits as the rags were. It was this pulling to pieces that was dangerous because of the dust and germs being released.

His Worship stated that he had been impressed by the cleanliness of the premises when he visited them. He added that the phrase "rag storing" in the Section was rather against the prosecution. He was sure that that applied to old rags that were likely to be offensive.

After further discussion, his Worship dismissed the summons on the ground that the material was not rags, but he warned the defendant that if he changed his method and got old garments, he would be committing an offence.

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.

Sentence of three weeks' hard labour was imposed by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith on a Chinese woman who was convicted on a charge of obstructing the Police. It was stated that the woman interfered with the Police when they were arresting a man who had been discharged from the Court on a charge of kidnapping a boy. The woman tried to pull him away from the Police.

The woman pleaded ignorance of the law, but Detective Inspector Fallon who prosecuted, stated that she must have known that the people who were holding the man were detectives, as she had been in the Yau-mat Court several times recently.

A CONSTABLE'S BUTTONS.

A bus regulator was summoned before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy for obstruction at Sai Kung Street and for assaulting an Indian constable. Mr. Horace Lo appeared for the defendant and pleaded not guilty. It is alleged that the defendant seized the constable by the shirt and tore several buttons, but the defendant contended that the constable was the aggressor. The hearing was adjourned.

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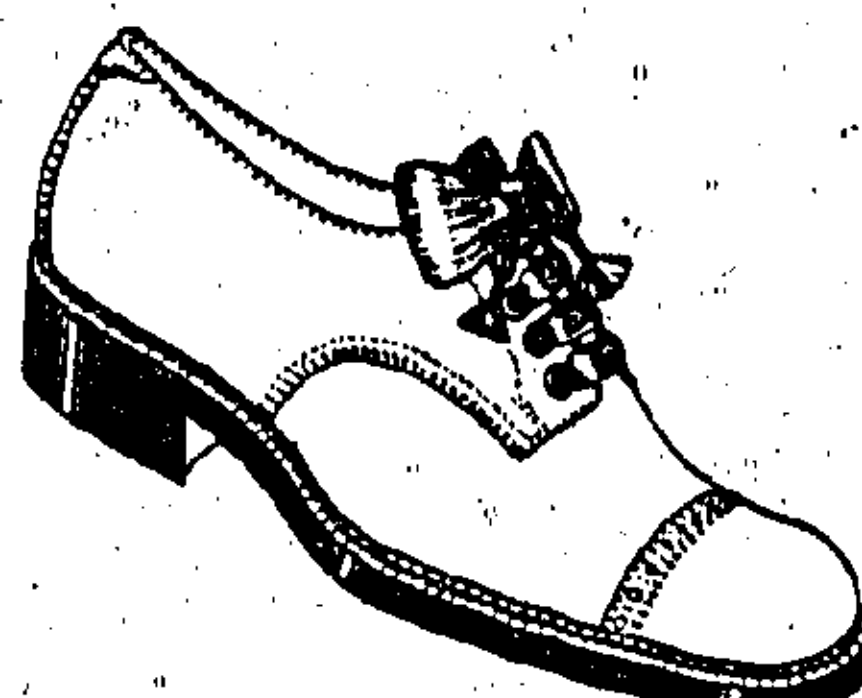
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st of JULY, Hong Kong, 25th June, 1929. [8037]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION will be held in the Association Offices, 4th Floor, French Bank Buildings, at 5.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 28th.

- Business:**
1. To confirm the Minutes of Annual General Meeting, 1928.
 2. To receive the Annual Report and Balance Sheet.
 3. To receive the Interim Statement of Accounts.
 4. To consider the following Resolutions:—
- "That this meeting approves of the Association taking over the control of the Hong Kong Amateur Football League as from the 1st July, 1929."
5. To consider Alterations to Rules.
 6. To elect the Officers for the ensuing year.
 7. Any other Business that may arise.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
[8041]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd Day of JULY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Prince Edward Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2189	Function of Prince Edward Road, Kowloon.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	As per sale plan.	236	17,200

[8035]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd Day of JULY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsi, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2190	Adjoining Lot No. 2189, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	As per sale plan.	49	7,350

[8036]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE DODWELL & CO., LTD. of Hong Kong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of the Owners being desirous of doing so, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "CHRONOS" of Hong Kong, Official Number 132455 of Gross Tonnage 4,564 Tons, Register Tonnage 2,612 Tons, heretofore owned by THE AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., Sydney, for the Permission to Change Her Name to "OASIS" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by THE AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

Any Objections to the Proposed Change of Name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at Hong Kong, within SEVEN DAYS from the date of this notice.

Dated at Hong Kong this 20th day of June, 1929.

(Signed) DODWELL & CO., LTD.
[7895]

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WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRANK ERNEST SKINNER has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company as from TO-DAY'S Date.
M. MANUK, Chairman.
Hong Kong, 25th June, 1929. [8032]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF REGINAL JOSEPH BIRBECK OF THE HONG KONG CLUB IN THE COLONY OF HONG KONG, CIVIL SERVANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 18th DAY of JULY, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before That Date.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Executor, Prince's Building, Hong Kong. Dated this 18th day of June, 1929. [7892]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.25 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone to the E. of Japan is stationary. Pressure is relatively low over Tongking and N. China.

Local Forecast:—S.E. winds, moderate, fair, some local showers.

DEATHS.

LAMBERT.—On June 25, at Nympefield, Gloucestershire, of meningitis, PRADO, aged 9 years, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. LAMBERT. [458]

LIX.—At his residence, 335 Nathan Road, Kowloon, on June 26, at 10.15 p.m., after a short illness, JOSEPH Y. LIX, aged 56. [8042]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

VICENTE ATENZA and family thank sincerely one and all for sympathy shown them in their bereavement, also for floral tributes and attendance at the funeral. [8040]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 27, 1929.

THOSE "FOREIGN DEVILS."

At a moment when the National Government is engaged in or preparing for preliminary conversations with various diplomats concerning important international questions admittedly difficult to solve, a Chinese newspaper must not make discussions no easier. The most violent and bitter newspaper attack made upon foreigners in North China since Boxer days has been launched by *Today's Newspaper* (Chingtien Shin Pao), a Chinese daily paper just started in Peking by a newspaper associate of EVERTS CHEN, the former leader of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang. The editor offers prizes to readers in an "inaugural essay contest," the subjects of which are limited almost entirely to alleged outrages perpetrated upon China by foreign nations and individuals. Special attention is called to the Legation Quarter, which is euphemistically described as "the black hole of devils."

As every Chinese newspaper nowadays is subject to strict censorship, it appears that this contest must have been approved by the local authorities. In announcing the contest, the editor points out that foreigners in Peking have been responsible for most of China's woes since the days of the Boxer uprising, which is described as an attempt by patriotic Chinese to drive oppressors from the country. It is also implied that a similar attempt along somewhat different lines might be useful to-day. The "foreign devils" sitting in their "black hole" (the Legation Quarter), are declared to have hatched a long series of schemes to subjugate, oppress, and exploit the Chinese people. A great variety of evil plots have originated by the Legation Quarter, the editor asserts, and he invites competing essayists to reveal evil machinations of the foreign diplomats in Peking, who are declared to form a "Government over a Government," ruling China for their own evil purposes.

The Chinese editor tells his readers that for thirty years the foreigners in Peking have dominated China, compelling the Chinese to act according to their wishes, and issuing orders from the Legation Quarter which Chinese must obey. It is suggested that the Legation Quarter is a "cesspool" which must be eliminated before China can progress. The editor explains that no such district exists anywhere else in the world, and it is a monument of China's shame. The contest offers prizes for essays dealing with foreign encroachments upon China, especially extra-territoriality, a system which the editor says foreigners have devised to do as they please to China and to take advantage of the Chinese.

The newspaper is apparently well provided with funds, as it subscribes to foreign and Chinese news services, and issues a readable paper. Its frequent editorial references to "our party" (the Kuomintang) indicates that it probably has the support of the local branch of the Kuomintang, although no such adherence is mentioned in the paper itself. The violent tone of the paper's attacks upon foreigners in Peking is attracting considerable attention from Chinese. No doubt it is assumed that the Government approves this sort of thing, since the censorship takes no action either to prevent or restrain it. What good such a contest in literary vituperation is expected to do we cannot imagine. It is quite true that many "shady" things have happened in the Legation Quarter, as it is also true that Chinese officials have lent themselves to some of the sharp practices which have been perpetrated. But nothing is to be gained by deliberately uncaring wild expressions of hostility against all foreigners because of the real or imaginary grievances existing against some. It is not to be expected that Chinese editors will view the facts of the past and the prospects of the future in precisely the same light as the much-abused "Diplomatic Body," but it is to be expected that they argue their case with dignity, and submit their point of view in such a way as to command respectful consideration. Abuse of the other side is the resort only of those who feel they have a poor case to present.

In connection with the subject of the Chinese Press generally, we note that Dr. WADDELL, the American engineer who is engaged as technical adviser, is again making suggestions to the National Government, this time urging the establishment of a Press Bureau with unlimited control over all newspapers in the country. A few days ago we quoted this gentleman's views on the wickedness of importing foreign goods into China; now we have the expert engineer's opinion as to how newspapers in China should be controlled. Dr. WADDELL, to judge from his recommendations, believes the Government has an unusual opportunity of controlling the ideas of the Chinese people through a Press Bureau and rigid supervision of newspapers.

The Government is urged by Dr. WADDELL to establish a Press Bureau, presumably in the capital, for "dissemination of current news, information concerning world progress, and general knowledge." Dr. WADDELL admits it might be somewhat difficult to operate this Bureau, because of a human tendency to "colour" news, but he adds: "Such a Bureau, if judiciously and honestly operated, could wield great influence and accomplish great results for the people of China. At first there might be a prejudice against it, engendered by chronic demagogues and agitators; but if these carry their pernicious influence too far, they should be brought up with a round turn by the firm hand of the law." Dr. WADDELL apparently does not think much of the Western theory that editors should have a right to print what they like, so long as they do not violate the laws of the country. He says of China: "It might be that certain unpatriotic papers would refuse to publish the news furnished them by the Bureau, and use instead false material of their own, garnered by prejudice and irresponsible reporters. In such cases, perfectly legitimate pressure could easily be brought to bear on their unpatriotic editors, that would result in either conversion to sanity or dismissal from office."

With the Government Bureau in firm control of the Press of all China, and dismissing editors who preferred their own reporters' news, Dr. WADDELL believes the Government would have a golden opportunity to show the rest of the world what a real news association should be. He recommends that in China there shall not be any crime news, especially of a sordid nature, nor any sports news, as this would be "frivolous," and the Chinese should omit "frivolous matters," such as "games and minor social events." The Government Press Bureau should devote its attention to the "selection of material on the basis of pleasing and satisfying the majority of thinking minds, and at the same time keeping in view the object of educating them." Dr. WADDELL warns the Chinese Government against the practices, so common in the United States, adding "the main function of a newspaper should be the education of its patrons; and it should not make a practice of pandering to any of their depraved tastes, as too often they do in the U.S.A." All that is needed to make Dr. WADDELL's scheme a complete success is enactment of legislation compelling every citizen to buy at least one copy of the perfect paper daily! But rather than this we would prefer to see journals like the *Chingtien Shin Pao* coming out, even though they make themselves ridiculous, and even though they sometimes try to make mischief. At least we know what is in the minds of those controlling such periodicals, and can do what is possible to point out mis-statements of fact and misjudgments of intentions.

News and Views.

One case of small-pox and one of enteric, both Chinese, were reported on Tuesday.

A banquet was given by the Japanese Consul-General in honour of the Chinese merchants in this Colony on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Sir Shou-sun Chow, Mr. Li Yau Chuen and Mr. Li Yik Mai.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., are showing in their Cafe Blue Room to-morrow a film entitled "Round the World with Gestetner," showing the manufacture of that commodity and the proprietary Company's world wide activities. Seats are available on application to Lane, Crawford's Office Appliance Department.

A giant sea tortoise weighing between 400 and 500 pounds, caught by fishermen in the Chosen archipelago, has been taken to Hangchow for exhibition at the West Lake Exposition. It is of curious form, having a body something like that of a shark, and flippers of the deepsea tortoise rather than feet. The creature is 4½ feet long and 3 feet 8 inches wide.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council the Attorney General (Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C.) will move the second reading of:—"An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the restriction of the loading, working and discharging of cargo on Sunday;" "an Ordinance to amend further the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908," and "an Ordinance to amend the Jury Ordinance, 1887." The Colonial Secretary (The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) will move the second reading of:—"An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred and four dollars and seventy-nine cents to defray the charges of the year 1928."

Britain and Borah.

So the British Ambassador at Washington did observe the usual etiquette and inform the State Department that he was going to have a talk with Senator Borah. We have no inside information as to what was discussed, but doubt whether Prohibition was even mentioned—although the *New York Times* says this was the topic of conversation. Much more likely is it that Sir Esmé Howard talked to Senator Borah about the proposed investigation of Anglo-American naval policies. The Senator has been strongly opposed to any resumption of disarmament negotiations until the question of the rights of neutrals has been effectively disposed of. He wants a clear understanding as to what "the freedom of the seas" means before discussing the possibility of Anglo-American agreement on naval reductions. It is more likely, then, that the object of the British Ambassador's visit to Senator Borah was to convey an indication of the views of the new British Government on the subject, and to obtain for transmission to London an indication of the Senator's reaction to the Ambassador's statement.

Parliament for Sale.

This week the British Government is selling bits of the House of Parliament. Anyone wanting a fine garden ornament can bid when the Government auctions off 50 tons of stone and debris representing crumbled portions of the Houses of Parliament. Part of this weight consists of badly-cracked gargoyles. When the Government started removing broken and damaged pieces of carved stone to carry out its plans to restore the Houses of Parliament—to perfect condition there immediately was created a demand for souvenir fragments. As a result of this demand the Government decided to hold a public auction, letting one and all have a chance to get a memento. The proceeds will be turned into the Ministry of Public Works and be used in continuing the restoration of the House, and Westminster Palace. The restoration plan calls for the expenditure of £1,000,000 over a period of ten or twelve years. This year £20,000 will be spent, and next year twice this amount, and so on until the work is finished. The total cost of the Houses of Parliament, 77 years ago, was £2,000,000, or just twice the total amount of the present restoration.

"Righteousness Flourishes" is the proclamation on the sign above a Hankow dye shop, but events belied the inscription, for six armed robbers held up the staff and escaped with \$700!

Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of the Emperor of Japan, will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant along with other officers of his class on December 1. The Prince now is serving on the flagship Haruma of the Second Squadron.

Japan's newly created Ministry of Colonies and Overseas Affairs will be in charge of Japanese exhibits at the Industrial Exhibition to be held in Liege, Belgium, next spring. Exhibits designed to show conditions of industry and labour in Japanese territories and possessions will be shown.

Recent estates dealt with by the Probate Division of the Supreme Court include the following:—Mrs. Cecilia Maria dos Remedios, late of 4, Peace Avenue, Homantun, who died in Macao on April 4, 1928, survived by her husband, Mr. Eugenio Gonsalves dos Remedios, five sons and six daughters, left estate worth \$3,200. Mr. Toussaint Victor Dewez, late of "Bonhaye," Williams Road, South Yarra, Victoria, Australia, left \$2,200 in the Colony.

Official guests of the National Government at the recent interment of Dr. Sun Yat Sen at Nanking are receiving bronze memorial medals as keepsakes. They are three inches in diameter, bearing on one side a bust of Dr. Sun and on the other an image of the Sun Yat Sen mausoleum just outside Nanking, together with an inscription in Chinese's ancient seal characters, a primitive form of writing before the days of the ink brush. Robert Aitken, an American sculptor, made the design for the medals and the cost for manufacture and artist's fee totals \$50,000 gold, with transportation charges extra.

Fossils as "Luxuries."

The American explorer, Roy Chapman Andrews, has formed the opinion that Chinese Government officials are not very appreciative. After travelling into the Gobi Desert two years ago, the Andrews party brought out numerous heavy and rare fossils, carting them by camel and automobile along tracks and roads in river beds to Peking. They shipped them all the way to New York, where the American Museum of Natural History selected the duplicates and shipped them back to China as gifts to the Government Museum in Peking. The Chinese Government was notified that the fossils were being sent back as a gift to the museum in Peking. But when the fossils arrived in Tientsin, the Customs officials taxed them the maximum amount permitted under the new law, and added \$125 gold as a "luxury tax," although the fossils are hundreds of thousands of years old. "If I had heard about it in time, the fossils would be sitting still on the docks at Tientsin," said Dr. Andrews, "but the shipping company paid the tax, so there is nothing to be done."

Waterplane Taxis.

An important commercial aviation project in America was announced recently by the Curtiss Airports Corporation, a new company formed under powerful banking auspices. The company, which already possesses an interest in thirteen airports situated along the main lines of the big air transport companies, will operate a fleet of waterplane taxis which will feed these ports, playing along the chief inland waterways of the United States, and so speeding up transit between all the great industrial centres. It will start operations with an initial working capital of \$31,250,000 (\$2,500,000) which was being issued by the banking group associated with it in the form of 2,500,000 shares of no par value, at a price of \$12.50 (\$2 1/2 lbs) per share. This constitutes half the capital of the company, the rest being kept in reserve for future developments. The new project has been largely inspired by the difficulty of transporting passengers speedily between the great centres owing to the building congestion which has arisen in the larger American cities. The new company will take advantage of passengers alighting from the great air liners, and for carrying them quickly from the airports into the heart of the cities.

The Orphan Widow.

Some amusing stories are told in Whitehall of pious claimants under the Widows, Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions scheme. One woman, whose claim for a widow's pension had been rejected, retorted "Well, then, give me an orphan's pension. I've been an orphan for over forty-five years, and surely I can get something out of this Act." A claimant who had been incapacitated from work informed the Pensions Department that he had been "decapitated." A man who had sent in a claim for a pension and had no pension rights whatsoever was asked to explain why he filled up a form. He replied that what he wanted was a pair of spectacles. One of the particulars which has to be given in the appeal form is the sex of the claimant. Frequently the answer given to the inquiry is "Congregational."

Cost of the Election.

Did the recent general election prove the most expensive ever? An election expert who was consulted recently did not altogether agree with the view so commonly taken that, with its swollen electorate, it would be not only by far the most expensive but would impose a much greater strain upon candidate and workers. He pointed out in regard to the latter point that most candidates have been accustomed for several elections past to dealing with thirty or forty thousand voters, and an increase of say, ten thousand does not present extraordinary difficulties. The fact that instead of two or three voters in each house there are now four or five does not give much extra work for canvassers, so far as canvassing in any thoroughness is now possible. From the practical point of view, the size of the constituency is more important than the density of its electoral population, and the average size of constituencies is much smaller than before the war. With regard to expenses, although the law allows an extra fivepence a head in towns and a penny in the counties, it by no means follows that all candidates will spend to the limit, or would even spend much more than they have done at recent elections. The increase in the election in China's ancient seal characters, a primitive form of writing before the days of the ink brush. Robert Aitken, an American sculptor, made the design for the medals and the cost for manufacture and artist's fee totals \$50,000 gold, with transportation charges extra.

Looking Back 25 Years.

While there is no system of registration for servants in force in Hong Kong the "servant problem" is always likely to be a troublesome one. The system of procuring servants which generally obtains in the Colony is one which does not give the employer that confidence in the honesty of the servants that should exist. There are undoubtedly plenty of servants to be had here, but the "No. 1" will tell you he knows of only one, and the probability is that the one he knows is the one from whom he can get the biggest squeeze. If the Government will not grant the prayer of the ladies of the Colony for a system of registration, would it not be worth the while to start a Servants' Registry Office, say in partnership with Chinese, who would act as an inquiry agent? It is an enterprise that ought to succeed.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 27, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

It is stated that the Chinese have been buying all the arms they can, that the arsenals have been set actively as work, and that preparations are going on for either defence or defence. According to a native story—which we give for what it is worth—the Chinese Government has made up its mind that it will have to fight Japan sooner or later, and that it would prefer to do so at an early date. It believes that if the annexation of the Loochoos is allowed to pass unchallenged, it will be followed by aggression upon and probable occupation of Korea. That, again, would be followed by a quarrel with China, and a descent upon Peking with a demand for a gigantic indemnity in the event of its capture. The Chinese authorities, in short, are credited with believing that Japan has taken heedful note of recent events in Europe, and will show herself quite as ready to copy the Western Powers in exacting indemnities as to imitate Western costumes and customs. To avert the successive steps in the programme of imagined Japanese aggression, the Chinese Government is said to have resolved to carry the war into Japan. Such, in brief, is the report which is current in Chinese tea-houses.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 27, 1879.

"FENG YU HSIANG HAS RESIGNED."

CHIANG'S CIRCULAR TO MILITARY MEN.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

NANKING, June 26. Chiang Kai Shek has circulated all the military leaders in North West China declaring that Feng Yu Hsiang has resigned his command, and decided to leave China to tour abroad.

Chiang Kai Shek states that Yen Hsi Shan takes over Feng Yu Hsiang's responsibilities, and will henceforth administer the North-Western Provinces with fairness and impartiality on the basis of the decisions of the Reorganization and Disbandment Conference of January 18; also that Yen Hsi Shan has been instructed to accord full protection to Feng Yu Hsiang's person, and to guarantee his safety.

The circular adds that with regard to national defense much importance will hereafter be attached to the North-Western Provinces and Chiang Kai Shek eagerly hopes that all military leaders in the North-West will co-operate in an endeavor successfully to complete China's Revolution.

Mystery of Peiping Visit.

PEIPING, June 26. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek arrived here yesterday afternoon and is staying at the Hotel de Pekin.

Chiang Kai Shek remains completely inaccessible, refusing all interviews. No statement has been issued regarding the reasons for his visit.

It is now stated there is little likelihood of Yen Hsi Shan coming here to meet Chiang, but this afternoon H. H. Kung and Chow Tai Wen leave for Taiyuan. It is stated reliably that Chang Hsueh Liang may come to Peiping during Chiang Kai Shek's stay, which is expected to last a fortnight.

News from Taiyuan is that Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan were given a great welcome on their arrival yesterday. Yen Hsi Shan appeared ill, but Feng does not show any sign of the serious trouble from which he was reported to have been suffering. Feng, in an interview, expressed his determination to go abroad.

Shansi officials declare that Yen has sent two envoys to Japan to prepare residences for both himself and Feng, but his intentions are still a mystery, and undoubtedly they depend upon the outcome of the present negotiations with Chiang Kai Shek.

FENG'S SECOND TRIP TO TAIYUAN?

[Wah Tat Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, June 26. Accompanied by Yen Hsi Shan, Feng Yu Hsiang arrived at Taiyuan on Tuesday and is staying at Yen's residence.

It is widely believed that this is the second trip of Feng to Taiyuan. A few days ago Yen proceeded to Taiyuan and then returned with him to Kaihsien (between Yuncheng and Taiyuan) where they had a secret parley. Then they returned to Taiyuan together.

FENG THE ELUSIVE. STILL INCREASING HIS FORCES.

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

PEIPING, June 26. Unofficial information from Shansi declares that as soon as the conference between Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and General Yen Hsi Shan is over, the latter will meet Marshal Chiang Kai Shek at Peiping and suggest that he should go to Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, to consult with Feng Yu Hsiang about the maintenance of permanent peace.

Feng Yu Hsiang's movements are arousing considerable suspicion. He is alleged to have gone to Taiyuan secretly last week-end, where he and General Yen Hsi Shan had an important conversation, after which they proceeded to Chaiyin, to the south-west of Taiyuan, where they held another secret conference. Feng's arrival at Taiyuan on the morning of June 25, while he was welcomed with the official ceremonies, was reported to be his second one.

According to an official statement, General Yen Hsi Shan gave a dinner party in Feng's honour. Feng earnestly urged Yen not to leave home as he (Yen) was needed to maintain the situation in the North-west.

Feng's present journey to Shansi and his declaration of retirement, however, do not contribute anything towards the alleviation of war anxiety. Rumours are widely circulated that war preparations on both sides are completed and the breaking point is near. Before his departure from Huayin, Shensi, Feng is said to have recruited several thousand troops and divided them into three divisions.

The main Kuo-min-chang forces defending Tungkuang and Huashien are under General Feng Ping Fan.

NEEDS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

GENEVA COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

INVESTIGATION URGED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GENEVA, June 26. The Committee dealing with labour conditions in textile industries, which has been meeting at the International Labour Office, has concluded its labours with a recommendation that the Labour Office investigate conditions in a score of countries, including Great Britain and India.

The investigation should be first, as regards cotton and wool, and eventually artificial silk. The enquiry should include labour conditions, wages, hours, production, unemployment, health, and safety measures.

Trouble in England.

LONDON, June 26. United opposition to the manufacturers' demand for a 12.8 per cent. reduction in the wages of cotton workers was voiced at a meeting in London of the Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, representing half a million operatives. Further action was postponed until it is learnt whether the employers are acting jointly.

NANKING'S AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, June 26. The Executive Committee of the Central Kuomintang has fixed January 1, 1930, for the Fourth National Convention of the Kuomintang.

As the constructive programme adopted and passed by the Third National Convention must be carried out before the next session is called, the State Council of the Nanking Government has instructed the Ministry of Interior to proceed immediately with the introduction of a local self-government system in all districts of the country.

Census and Survey. Other items including the geographical survey of the whole nation, a census and road construction, will be completed within five months.

FUNDS FOR NANKING.

[Wah Tat Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, June 26. It is learned from the Ministry of Finance that since the finances of Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi have been readjusted, the receipts of the Ministry of Finance will be increased by at least \$8,000,000 monthly, if the authorities of these provinces do not detain the national revenue.

JAPANESE COAL MINE FLOODED.

50 MEN ENDANGERED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

NAGASAKI, June 26. The Matsushima coal mine is flooded and rescue operations have been commenced to save 50 miners. One section of the mine has been abandoned owing to rising water.

THE "SOUTHERN CROSS."

COMPLETES FIRST LEG OF LONG TRIP.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, June 26. The Southern Cross arrived at Derby, in North-west Australia, on the first lap of her long flight at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

REPARATIONS.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS PROPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 26. The Governments interested in Reparations are busy exchanging views concerning the desirability of holding a conference of Ministers (probably in July) which would finally settle the problem, also the subsidiary questions, such as the evacuation of the Rhineland.

The British Government intimated that such a conference should be in London.

Americans' Report To President. New York, June 26. Mr. Owen Young and other American delegates to the Reparations Experts' Conference in Paris reported to President Hoover yesterday.

According to the New York World-Telegram correspondent, the mission would be a tremendous economic improvement in Europe, with a resulting stimulation of American trade and commerce.

RE-ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

TRIBUTES TO CAPTAIN FITZROY.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 25. Before the business began at the assembly of the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Baldwin rose from his seat on the Opposition Benches and held out his hand to Mr. MacDonald, the new Premier, who shook it warmly, as the ex-Premier congratulated him on his success at the Polls. Members cheered as Premier and ex-Premier walked together to the House of Commons where the members of the Commons went to receive the King's message.

On returning to the House of Commons, Mr. Gillett (Labour member) and Lord Hugh Cecil proposed and seconded the re-election of Captain Fitzroy (Conservative member for Darent) who succeeded the Rt. Hon. Mr. Whitley as Speaker.

Both paid tribute to the unfailing impartiality and judgment which Captain Fitzroy displays in the Chair. His election was adopted unanimously, and after the Premier, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George, as leaders of the three Parties, had congratulated him, Mr. Gillett and Lord Hugh Cecil, in accordance with old custom, proceeded to where Capt. Fitzroy was seated on the back bench and, each taking a hand, conducted him to the Speaker's chair which according to ritual, he accepted with symbolic ceremony.

Afterwards, Capt. Fitzroy thanked the House and was loudly cheered. To-morrow the Commons will be summoned to the Lords to hear the King's approval of their choice and the rest of the week will be occupied with the swearing-in of members.

Next Tuesday business will really begin with the reading of the King's Speech.

Disarmament Talks.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 26. In his address at the Labour reception, Mr. MacDonald stated that he had had a second conversation with General Dawes and Mr. Hugh Gibson and that he was "hopeful—I won't put it higher than that."

Mr. MacDonald said he hoped that before many days he would be able to announce the method of the negotiations, the venue and the objects of the conference.

The Labour Machine.

Anxious to remove all suspicion that they are tied by the Party Executive, the Cabinet has decided to alter the machinery whereby the Labour policy has hitherto been settled—namely, by the Parliamentary Executive which has met weekly.

Henceforth, an Advisory Committee chosen by ballot will replace the Parliamentary Executive and will meet only occasionally, being presided over by the Prime Minister.

At least, this is one of the proposals to be submitted to the Socialist Parliamentary Party to-day.

A New Peer.

The official Gazette announces that H.M. the King has conferred a Baroncy on Mr. Sidney Webb, who will be known by the name of Baron Passfield.

[Lord Passfield is Dominions Secretary in the new Government. This step will not necessitate a by-election as Mr. Webb was not a candidate at the General Election.]

LOST SPANISH FLYERS.

SKIPPER CONTRADICTS REPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GIENSALE, June 26. Captain Pirie of the steamer Gredon in an interview on his arrival stated that reports previously made public that he sighted a derelict aeroplane 120 miles from the Azores were untrue.

Two apprentices reported to him that aeroplane engines were heard working normally at 3.37 a.m. last Saturday, 90 miles from the Azores. The machine had no lights. The weather was then showery and very dark.

WONDERFUL WIRELESS DEMONSTRATION.

PLANE IN AMERICA TALKS TO LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

HADLEY FIELDS, N.J., June 26. A remarkable demonstration of wireless telephony was given at the aerodrome here last night. A number of amateur operators from New York staff conversed from an aeroplane flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet with a representative of Reuters' Head Office in London.

CHANNEL AIR CRASH INQUIRY.

CONNECTING-ROD BOLTS FRACTURED.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 25. The Air Ministry's formal investigation of the accident to the Imperial Airways cross-Channel air-liner City of Ottawa, which crashed three miles off Dungeness last week, causing the death of seven passengers, was opened in the Law Courts to-day.

Sir William Jovitt, K.C., the Attorney-General, appeared for the Air Ministry, and he said that it had been proved that the failure of the engine which led to the forced descent was a fracture of the bolts holding the connecting rod together.

Major Cooper, the well-known Air Ministry Inspector of Accidents, gave the results of his examination of the wreckage after it had been brought ashore at Dungeness.

He said that a pair of studs on the port side had "fractured in fatigue." The metal had not fault under ordinary tensile stress.

The "fatigue crack" was the primary cause of the whole damage. There was no evidence to suggest that the bolts had not been properly tightened.

All the internal parts of the engine, he added, were in excellent condition and adequately lubricated.

THE HOWARD-BORAH CONFERENCE.

NO BREACH OF USUAL PROCEDURE.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 25. Officials of the State Department have disclosed the fact that the Department was fully informed beforehand of the conference between Sir Esmé Howard, the British Minister, and Senator Borah, the former having followed the usual diplomatic procedure in notifying the Department.

It was at first alleged that Sir Esmé Howard and Senator Borah discussed naval disarmament and that the Ambassador had disregarded the rule requiring the representative of a foreign Government who is desirous of communicating with a member of the Congress on public affairs to arrange such exchanges through the State Department.

The Wimbledon Tennis Tournament, Home Cricket Results, and other Home and Local Sport, will be found on Page 10.

"CABLES AND WIRELESS LIMITED."

REQUISITE ASSENTS OBTAINED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 26. An extraordinary meeting of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Lord Inverforth, the Chairman, announced that the necessary percentage of assents of all companies concerned in the merger "Cables and Wireless Limited," had been obtained.

Therefore the consummation and operation of the scheme was ensured.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN AKYAB.

THOUSANDS OF CATTLE DROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

RANGOON, June 25. The official report reveals that the flood damage in the Akayab district is much greater than was at first supposed. The floods have not yet subsided. They cover an area of over a hundred thousand acres, as a consequence of which the food supplies and seed-grain of ten thousand families have been destroyed.

Several thousand head of cattle have been drowned.

At the height of the storm a lunch caught on the Kaidan River, Akayab, was overwhelmed and sank with eighty people on board. Fifty-eight were saved.

Another launch had nine passengers washed overboard, but eight of these were saved.

Relief Measures.

SHILLONG, Assam, June 26. The Government has made a statement that the recent floods completely destroyed the crops in the low-lying areas in the Cachar district, and did enormous damage to property.

Tea gardens in certain areas suffered severely, and thousands of acres of tea were submerged a considerable time, but gardens in Assam generally have not suffered. The Government has placed four lakh rupees at the disposal of the Commissioner for Agricultural Loans, and has sanctioned a grant of 45,000 rupees for gratuitous relief in the Sylhet district.

JAPAN RATIFIES PARIS PACT.

A HOTLY-CONTESTED PHRASE.

COUNT UCHIDA RESIGNS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

TOKYO, June 26. In an unusually strained atmosphere, in the presence of the Emperor, the Plenary Session of the Privy Council this afternoon finally approved the Kellogg anti-War Pact without reservation, but with an interpretative declaration attached phrase "In the names of their respective peoples" which many Councilors contended violated the Emperor's constitutional prerogatives.

It is understood that Count Uchida—who signed the Pact in Paris on August 27 last year as Japan's Plenipotentiary—hotly contested the necessity of attaching either a reservation or an interpretative declaration, but was overruled, and hence there is a possibility he may resign his Councilorship.

The ratification will be sent by hand to Washington shortly.

A STRANGE CONTROVERSY.

Count Uchida's resignation from the Privy Council marks the climax to a remarkable controversy which has been raging in Japan for many months. Exception has been taken to the phrase "in the name of their respective peoples" which occurs in the Paris Pact, it being argued that the terms of the Japanese Constitution make it impossible for the Emperor to put his name to an agreement containing such an expression. The agitation in Japan over this harmless phrase has been worked up for political motives by opponents of the Government. Any suggestion of disrespect to the Throne—however vague or even imaginary—is made capital of in Japan by politicians.

The Paris Pact was presented to the Privy Council in Tokyo on June 17, when Baron Tanaka, the Premier, made a speech virtually admitting that the criticized phrase was in conflict with the Constitution, and explaining that he had therefore attached an explanatory note to the Pact instead of making a formal reservation.

The whole controversy turns on the point whether the Emperor is regarded as signing the Pact as the Ruler of Japan, or as the representative of the Japanese nation. Count Uchida—who certainly cannot be suspected of disloyalty—weeks ago declared he would resign from the Privy Council in the event of the Government deciding to ratify the Pact with a reservation. The Count was indignant with the Government, because it failed to consult him in regard to its attitude on the question of ratifying the Pact. When he was first approached with a request to act as Japanese delegate for signing the treaty, he flatly declined, and it was not until Prince Saionji used his influence with him at the earnest request of the Premier, that he finally accepted the proffered post.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, it was declared, the Government has done nothing in the way of reaching an understanding with him in regard to its decision to ratify the Pact with a reservation. This lack of consideration on the part of the Government for his position was strongly resented by the Count, who made up his mind to resign from the Privy Council, should the Government decide to ratify the treaty with a reservation on the ground that the phrase at issue is incompatible with the Japanese Constitution.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE ON DISARMAMENT.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

[United Press.]

Japan is in favour of additional limitation of naval armaments, and will support wholeheartedly any international conference which may be held to discuss this question, the United Press is informed officially.

The Japanese Government, it was said, views with favour the conversation being held in England between the Prime Minister and General Charles G. Dawes, the United States Ambassador, looking to a new conference of the naval Powers.

"I am glad to learn," said the Premier, Baron Tanaka, "that the British Prime Minister and the new Ambassador of the United States have reached a satisfactory basis for discussion of the disarmament question."

(Continued on next column.)

SALES OF NITROGEN PRODUCTS.

EUROPEAN TRUSTS' AGREEMENT.

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 25. It is announced that an agreement has been concluded between the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and the German Dye Trust providing for co-operation in the production, marketing and propaganda of synthetic nitrogen products.

In connection with the nitrate industry, it is worth noting that as a result of developments which have taken place in recent months there is considered to be some possibility of an agreement between the Chilean nitrate producers and synthetic fertiliser manufacturers in Germany which will bring to an end the price-cutting which has been in existence for several years past. Negotiations with this object in view have been taking place in Berlin, and although not sufficiently far advanced to warrant any definite statement being made, those engaged in the conversations are hopeful as to the eventual outcome. The competitive power of the Chilean nitrate industry has been considerably increased in the past few years following the abandonment of the restriction scheme, the weeding out of the weaker elements, and the improvement in selling methods. At the same time there have been important amalgamations under the lead of one or two important companies which are well equipped financially and technically to carry on in competition with the synthetic producers should the negotiations which have been in progress break down. The Anglo-German agreement now reached in regard to the production and sale of synthetic nitrogen products is, of course, something quite apart from the arrangements under negotiation between the Chilean nitrate producers and their synthetic competitors.

BELGIANS ATTACKED IN TIENSIN.

TRAMWAY OFFICIALS BADLY HURT.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

TIENSIN, June 25. Two Belgian tramway officials, Mons. Rouffart and Mons. Gevels, were badly injured by a mob this morning.

Chinese agitators attempted to arrest three workers and a scuffle ensued when the foreigners objected. Mons. Rouffart's hands were tied behind his back by the mob and he was dragged through the native city to the Police Station. He was ultimately released through the efforts of the Belgian Consul and removed to hospital where it was discovered that he had sustained a broken leg.

Mons. Gevels was taken to the Police Station, but was released later.

SIR M. SINGER'S DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 25. The impact on the late Sir Mortimer Singer, son of the inventor of the Singer sewing-machine, whose death was reported yesterday, has been adjudged for an analysis of his remains.

This step has been taken in consequence of evidence that the deceased never really recovered from an air crash in 1910.

Sir Mortimer was found dying beside a glass containing a white sediment.

The Japanese Government also favours disarmament for the promotion of world peace, and to alleviate the burden of taxation which any armaments programme must impose on the people. We will do our best to forward success of the new naval limitation plans, in co-operation with the sea Powers, as urged by the British Prime Minister.

The Japanese Government, it was said, has not changed its position since the abortive Three-Power Naval Conference held at Geneva in 1927. That the Geneva Conference failed was no fault of Japan. The Imperial delegates were ready to consider any agreement which might be reached by Britain and the United States. Similarly they will be willing to consider favourably any new plan upon which those familiar with the general political situation in the Far East, there is little doubt that Japan willingly will agree to new limitations, largely in the interest of economy. The country is poor, and already burdened with a naval budget which the great mass of the people would like to see lightened.

There are uniformity friendly, and there is no indication that a larger naval establishment will be needed for defensive purposes.

Telegrams in Brief.

A Mexican Federal airman, whilst surveying the region of Barranca, bombed what he thought was a hostile body, but which was in reality a party of Federal soldiers entrenched against rebel attacks. Sixteen of the Federal troops were killed and 15 wounded. The Secretary for War has ordered a thorough investigation.

During a debate in the Chamber on the Aitkrub disaster in Morocco, M. Painleve, the French War Minister, said the situation had been completely restored. He added that the local commanders were entirely free from all responsibility for the reverse, and denied that there was any question of a general advance into the Atlas mountains. A policy of peaceful penetration was still being applied. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 347 votes to 207.

A meeting of the International Colonial Institute at Brussels discussed the question of the regulation and organisation of native labour in tropical countries. A resolution was passed that the evolution of labour legislation ought to proceed in a manner corresponding to the degree of the development of the native population. It could, therefore, not be uniform for all Colonies, but must vary with each.

MEERUT CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

REVELATIONS BY THE PROSECUTION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

MEERUT, June 25. Plans for a country-wide general strike on May 1, 1929, and a long letter from Moscow giving general instructions in regard thereto, were among the indictments made by the prosecuting counsel on the resumption of the conspiracy trial. The defence filed an application that the case be transferred elsewhere, and proceedings accordingly were stayed until July 9.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ESCAPE.

ONLY 25 MAJORITY.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 25. The Government to-day had a narrow escape from defeat arising from an interpellation regarding the Government's handling of an ex-Servicemen's demonstration against the payment of war debts. M. Tardieu made a postscript of the interpellation a question of confidence.

The defeat of the Government appeared so certain that members were already discussing the reconstitution of the Cabinet. A majority of only 25 saved the Government.

HOMAGE TO SHAKESPEARE.

MEMORIAL HOTEL.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Stratford, Ont.—Something of the spirit of the times of William Shakespeare is to be embodied in a fine new fireproof hotel, projected for this town which perpetuates the birthplace of Shakespeare, the immortal English dramatist and poet.

The Shakespearean idea is to be accentuated by the Elizabethan style of architecture, and will combine artistic beauty with the last word in utilitarian service. It is estimated that the structure will cost \$250,000.

EX-OFFICER'S CRIME.

GAOL FOR FORMER MEMBER OF AIR MINISTRY STAFF.

George Henry Allender, aged thirty-five, of Middlesex-place, Finchbury, who was formerly a staff officer at the Air Ministry, was sentenced at East Ham police court to two months' hard labour for receiving two motor-cars, one belonging to Lieut. C. Tryon, son of Major G. C. Tryon, M.P.

Detective Sergeant Rumbton said that Allender joined the Army in 1914, obtained a commission in the Royal Air Force, and was demobilised in 1919. He had four war medals, including the Croix de Guerre, and during the last year of his service he was a staff officer at the Air Ministry. He joined the Metropolitan Police in 1920, and served at Ilford, being invalided out in 1924.

BASEBALL.

CARDINALS LOSE TO CHICAGO CUBS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 19. American League.

St. Louis 2 12 0

St. Louis 5 7 0

National League.

Brooklyn 4 8 1

Boston 8 12 0

St. Louis 3 7 0

Chicago 7 12 1

MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

KOWLOON F.C. GIFT TO BLIND HOME.

A PATHETIC EXPERIENCE.

"That was the most pathetic experience I have ever had." The man who spoke put into words the feelings of most of the little party of men and women who were making their way down the steep path from the Blind Home, Kowloon City, yesterday afternoon.

Evening was falling over the hills as we went out into the fuller life of sight, leaving behind us the sixty inmates of the Blind Home gathered round their new treasure, the radio set presented to them that day by Mr. G. A. Walker, the president, and the members of the Kowloon Football Club.

The whole visit was pathetic, and yet the spirit of kindness which had first given the Home being and has kept it going, and the added kindness that had inspired the donors to make this gift, was an unmistakable part of the atmosphere.

Perhaps the moment when the paths was most overwhelming was when the blind women gathered in their hall to sing a hymn for the entertainment of their guests. The semi-circle three rows deep of unfortunate women denied the gift of sight, many of them deformed also in other ways, singing, in their high Chinese voices, the praises of a foreign God, seemed indeed strangers in a strange land, no matter how kindly in intention and deed are those that care for them.

Those bowed with hopeless resignation or those whose faces were illumined with pathetic smiles the more tragic? Impossible to say, but the memory of that visit will never, I believe, wholly depart from those who made the journey for the first time yesterday.

The Presentation.

Mr. G. A. Walker made a short speech in which he asked Miss Morrill, the matron of the Home, to accept the radio set on behalf of the inmates, and added that he hoped that they would have many hours of pleasure listening to it.

Mr. Braga Returns Thanks.

In returning thanks on behalf of the Blind Home, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga said:—In the presentation to the Blind Home of this magnificent radio set built by our keen radio enthusiast, Mr. J. W. Brown, our Kowloon fellow-resident, Mr. G. A. Walker, has performed a deed of kindness for which I am asked to return the heartfelt thanks of the matron and staff and of the inmates of this Home.

In times of emergency like the present when busy men like Mr. Walker and Mr. Brown can be found to give a thought to poor girls, in the words of Kipling, "blind to the darkened years" and left to "the little mercy of men," one cannot fail to be struck with the spirit of charity and sympathy which pervade the community in Hong Kong and which have made the Colony famous.

To you two gentlemen my very pleasant duty this evening is to return the cordial thanks of every one connected with this Home for your gift of an instrument of pleasure and happiness to the inmates of this Home. That this radio set will be the means of recreation and delight to the large number of blind girls who will sit around in this hall and listen evening after evening to the varied programmes of music goes without saying. It is certain to contribute to the happiness of the poor girls who "stricken blind cannot forget the precious treasure of eyesight lost," but who recognise in you—Mr. Walker and Mr. Brown—benefactors for whose generosity they can only make return in a prayer that you and yours may be given the blessings of peace, health and happiness.

Mr. J. W. Brown, who built the set, then tuned in, and the blind faces quickened in interest as the sound of Chinese music was heard.

A Blind Girl's Thanks.

Later, one of the inmates made, in English, a little speech, which she had first of all carefully typed and, using her exact wording, was as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—You cannot imagine how joyful and grateful we are, on hearing the good music produced by the wireless receiving set which has been presented to us by the members of the Kowloon Football Club. I am sure it will soon transform the Blind Home into a bower of beautiful noises, and cheer us all up in the dull of the afternoon."

(Continued on next column).

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

RE-OPENING NOW IN PROSPECT.

FIRE-DAMAGED GOODS AUCTION.

We learn on good authority that the King Edward Hotel, which was involved in the fire on March 11 last with loss of several lives, is to again secure a place in the life of the Colony.

The premises are to be rebuilt and renovated in the course of about eight months' time and re-equipped for business under new proprietors. This information was gathered at the sale by auction on the ground floor of the building yesterday by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Ltd., of sundry fire-damaged goods. These included furniture and fittings, crockery, cutlery, electric fans, cases of beer, etc.

Two large oil portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra still adorned the walls of the lounge and were among the list of articles for sale. These had received no damage from the fire which raged fiercely in the adjoining corridor and floors above, but one was soiled by water although not to the extent of damaging it. The pictures were purchased by the new proprietors.

Mr. J. H. Widdell, late manager of the hotel, was a prominent figure at the sale, and got the better of other bidders by annexing the lounge piano for the sum of \$119. Dealers in curios were busily buying articles which struck their fancy, while bargain hunters were also active with Vienna chairs going at \$5 a dozen and a case of beer at \$3.25.

Altogether about 200 lots were sold, realising approximately \$2,000. The billiard table in the bar-room is one of the articles which will be under the hammer when the sale is resumed to-morrow.

PROPERTY SALE.

BROADWOOD TERRACE LOT FETCHES \$20,000.

At the China Auction Rooms, yesterday, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza put up for sale by public auction, by order of the mortgagees, Section D of Inland Lot No. 2039.

The property, which is known as "57, Wongsichong Road (S. Broadwood Terrace)" is held for the unexpired residue of the term of 75 years with the right of renewal for a further term of 75 years at a re-assessed Crown rent from September 13, 1933. The area of the lot is 1,848 square feet, and the annual Crown rent \$14.

Bids of \$200 were fixed by the auctioneer, who commenced the sale at \$20,000. Only one bid was forthcoming from Mr. E. Ka Poh, care of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who became the purchaser at \$20,000.

Conditions of sale provide for the payment of a deposit of ten per cent. immediately after the sale to Messrs. Lo and Lo, solicitors for the vendors, and the balance of the purchase money on July 10, 1929, as from which day the purchaser duly completing his purchase shall be entitled to possession or to receipt of the rents and profits of the property.

"On behalf of all the girls, I therefore have much pleasure to thank Mr. Walker, very heartily, for raising a large sum of money to make us this handsome present. We are also grateful to Mr. Brown for coming on such a hot day to climb up to the roof to put the antenna.

In general we shall always remember the kindness of the Kowloon Football Club for providing us now and again with all sorts of amusements and gifts, which we enjoy through other senses than that of sight. Though blind as we are, we can see and appreciate all the charitable acts which have been done upon us, by you ladies and gentlemen to whom our hearts are always grateful thankful."

The type script, which is very well done, was handed to Mr. Walker and will be passed round to the members of the Kowloon Football Club who contributed.

Among those present were Mr. G. A. Walker (President of the K.F.C.), Mr. T. F. Bradford (ex-President), and Mr. E. M. B. (Hon. Secretary), also Miss Eastman, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gish, Messrs. J. Smith, J. W. Brown, A. Spary, and Dr. A. Basto.

BOLD ATTACK ON KUOMINTANG.

ALLEGATIONS OF TYRANNY.

[United Press.]

Peking.—The Chinese philosopher, Hu Shih, known in China and abroad as one of the greatest living intellectuals, has placed himself at the head of Chinese liberals in a campaign against the "white terror" instituted by the Right Wing of the Kuomintang, which has resulted in the execution and sudden death of thousands of Left Wing sympathisers during the past two years.

An article by Dr. Hu, which has appeared in the few independent newspapers in the country, including the *Ta Kung Pao*, of Tientsin, has aroused the attention of the Chinese intellectuals and excited their admiration by its frankness.

Menace to Freedom.

Dr. Hu contends in this article that the Chinese group in control of the National Government and the Kuomintang party organisation is a menace to freedom in China, because of its disregard of the law in treating with political opponents.

The Chinese philosopher cites examples. He declares that the President of Anhwei University aroused the anger of General Chiang Kai Shek by some speeches he made criticising some of the policies of the National group. He was thereupon thrown into prison, Dr. Hu declares, and was kept there for a considerable time, in spite of appeals from friends, relatives, and influential persons. When released, he could do nothing, Dr. Hu avers, "because it was impossible, of course, to bring suit against Chiang Kai Shek in any Court." The Chinese liberal adds that "this is government by the individual, and not government by law."

Hu Shih points to the danger of recent tendencies to deal even more harshly and cavalierly with so-called "Communists," who are actually any of the opposition to the Right Wing.

At the recent party congress in Nanking, Dr. Hu says that a delegate, Chen Te Cheng, put forward a proposal that hereafter the Courts should be more severe with "counter-revolutionaries," and that hereafter the only proof of guilt necessary would be letters from party organisations.

Arbitrary Censorship.

"There would be no need for the Court to hold a trial in such a case," said Dr. Hu. "Is this not a fundamental denial of a legal government? I could not bear to keep silent about this suggestion, so I wrote to Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chief of the Judicial Yuan, asking what he thought of my proposal, and gave a copy of my letter to the leading Chinese news agency."

After a few days, however, the news agency sent my letter back to me explaining it had been stopped by the censor. This seems to me the last straw. I had signed this letter myself, it had no possible military significance, but was a discussion of an important public problem. If a citizen cannot publish his own views on such questions, but is denied any expression of opinion by an arbitrary censorship, what guarantee of human rights is left to us?"

Dr. Hu urges the Kuomintang to take steps as soon as possible to establish a Provisional Constitution, which will guarantee to the Chinese people rights which they do not at present possess.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

[United Press.]

Shanghai.—Maintenance of the status quo is the essence of the Chinese Government's policy toward Soviet Russia, according to information obtained from semi-official sources in Nanking by the United Press.

"The status quo," explained this informant, means the condition existing at the time the Nationalist army occupied Peking.

"In other words, the Nationalist Government severed relations with Russia south of the Yangtze while the then 'Peking' Government continued its relations irrespective of the raid on the Russian Embassy. These form the present situation of the relations between China and Russia. The National Government has made no move since then to change this status."

"The National Government had issued orders in general previous to the raid at Harbin and Shenyang (Mukden) that meetings suspected of communistic activities must be stopped at any cost, irrespective of the place in which they were found."

"In pursuance of this general order, the authorities raided the Harbin and Shenyang Consulates where communist meetings were held."

"The raid has caused a sharp reaction in the Chinese Government. However, the contents of the Note saying that the Consulates are inviolable is erroneous, as extra-territorial rights do not extend to Consulates."

"DOOMED TO DIE!"

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FAMINE.

[United Press.]

Peking.—A famine more far-reaching and devastating than any which China has experienced in the last century faces several provinces in north and western China, according to reports obtained here from famine-relief investigators, missionaries, and foreign business-men located in the interior.

All reports agree there will be a serious shortage of crops over immense areas this spring and summer, due to drought (which is extensive), grasshoppers (which have appeared in numerous places), and the continued depredation of bandits and undisciplined soldiers.

The situation is further complicated in the worst famine areas—Shensi and Kansu provinces—by severance of the railways due to civil war, which has delayed all famine relief for several weeks, and has already resulted in the unnecessary death of thousands.

Extensive Drought.

The drought this spring in North China has been more extensive than last year, covering most of the area previously affected and seriously damaging the crops in provinces which were fairly prosperous last year.

In spite of the efforts of famine relief workers, the reports indicate that seed grain was not supplied in sufficient amounts to areas stripped of all surplus by prolonged famine and by the depredation of soldiers and bandits. As a result, only partial crops were sown over large areas, and even these have been greatly curtailed by unfavourable weather conditions.

The mission boards report that several of their workers, foreign and Chinese, in the worst-affected districts have literally lost their minds from the dreadful sights they have been compelled to witness. The mission compounds in many places have been surrounded by hundreds of dying people, who have cried feebly for assistance which the mission workers were unable to provide.

Fighting for Food.

The "bandits," which daily reports declare are on the increase are partly professional robbers, but a large number of them are desperate people, ordinarily law-abiding farmers, who have joined those bands in a final effort to obtain enough to eat. They have attacked towns and villages, engaging in desperate battles with the inhabitants, with the object of obtaining food.

Two thousand famine victims from Honan recently managed to get as far as Peking, on their way to Manchuria. They were fed by Chinese church. They were fed by Chinese church organisations, but on their way to Manchuria were held up by lack of transport, and 200 of them are reported to have died en route. These were the more energetic of large communities in Honan which have been almost wiped out.

Conditions Will Be Worse.

All reports to hand agree that the famine has not yet reached its climax, and that conditions toward the end of this summer will be worse, because of the failure of a large part of the spring crop upon which hopes had been based.

Expert investigators state that the most strenuous efforts, with full co-operation from the Government, will succeed only in saving a fraction of those now doomed to die.

NEW CHEUNG CHAU FERRY BOAT.

M.V. SUN CHAU LAUNCHED AT TAIKOO.

Accompanied by the report of fire-crackers and cheers from the dockyard hands who have good reason to be proud of their workmanship, the motor vessel Sun Chau glided into the harbour at Tai Koo Dockyards yesterday morning, having been christened by Mrs. G. F. Hole, wife of the Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Harbour Master. The vessel took the water steadily and drifted well out into the harbour where she was secured by attending tugs and moored to the sea-wall for the remaining work of fitting her up.

The newly launched vessel is the first of a fleet of six vessels which the Hong Kong and New Territories Ferry Co., Ltd., hope to put on the service between Hong Kong and the Island of Cheung Chau.

There was quite a large gathering at the dockyard to witness the launching ceremony. Among those present were Mr. E. E. Greig, manager of the Tai Koo Dockyards, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, Mr. Li Yick Mui, the Hon. Commander G. F. Hole and Mrs. Hole, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Wynne-Jones, Mr. C. C. Alabaster.

K.C., the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, Mr. J. A. Fraser, District Officer North, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo, Commander and Mrs. F. H. D. Byron (H.M.S. Tamar), Captain Wake-Walker, R.N., and other officers of H.M.S. Castor.

Thanks to Mrs. Hole and Owners.

In proposing the toast of the vessel, coupled with the name of Mrs. Hole, Mr. Greig, in a speech at the Dockyard Office, thanked the guests who had honoured the occasion with their presence. The builders, said Mr. Greig, were grateful to Mrs. Hole for consenting to christen the vessel and this was her first launching ceremony. The speaker was sure that the owners and the public would find the Sun Chau a fine vessel and that she would soon prove to be a remunerative craft to the company. The machinery was of the best quality and with such a fine vessel on the service a prosperous future for the Company was to be anticipated.

Present for Mrs. Hole.

Mr. Greig, on behalf of the Company, then presented Mrs. Hole a handsome gold brooch-pendant and Mrs. Hole briefly replied, "Thank you everybody very much."

The Primary Organiser.

Mr. J. A. Fraser, in a brief speech, remarked that congratulations should be extended to Mr. Li Yau Tsun, the primary organiser of the new Cheung Chau service.

In getting together the Company to provide better accommodation for Cheung Chau travellers Mr. Li had surmounted many difficulties from those who were opposed to the scheme. Thanks should also be extended to Mr. Franklyn and other Cheung Chau residents who had put up with the old ferry service without a grumble for such a long time. However, Cheung Chau residents would soon be able to enjoy a fast and comfortable service to and from the island.

The M.V. Sun Chau.

The motor vessel Sun Chau, a twin-screw motor vessel, is 120ft. between perpendiculars, 28ft. 6in. beam and 10ft. moulded depth, and has one complete deck with long bridge. Built to scantlings approved by the Hong Kong Government, the vessel is designed to carry 300 passengers. Electric light is fitted throughout, and all the necessary life-saving appliances as required by Government are being fitted.

Two "Gardner" Full Diesel Engines, each 152 h.p., are expected to give the vessel a speed of 11 knots. The vessel has cost \$120,000.

The Sun Chau will be put on the run in about ten days' time when there will be a slight change in the schedule of the Cheung Chau-Hong Kong ferry as follows:—Departure from Hong Kong: 8 a.m., 1 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and 8 p.m.; and departure from Cheung Chau: 3 a.m., 7.40 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6.45 p.m.

FOR SALE.

WATER TANKS FOR SALE.

100-Gallon Steel Drum, Good and Strong, Suitable for Storing Water for Household Use. Galvanized Inside and Outside and Will Not Rust. Price: \$15.00 Each.—Apply KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., or 134/5, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI. [8039]

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, 3-R. and BUNGALOW.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7794]

ATHLETIC GOODS of All Descriptions: TENNIS BALLS, BASKETBALLS, FOOTBALLS, VOLLEYBALLS, BATHING SUITS, L.Z. RACKETS, etc. Moderate Prices. On Sale at the CHINA SPORTS, 16, D'AGUIAR STREET. [7978]

ONE "STANDARD" PRINTING MACHINE. Size of "Inside Forme—36" x 25". Monthly Installments can be arranged. For Particulars please write Box No. 8028, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8028]

WRITING-DESK, CHAIR, and Two BOOKCASES For Sale. All Imported, and in Excellent Condition.—Address: Box 8021, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8021]

SUITE BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, Ten Pieces, Well Seasoned, First-class Condition. For Appointment to View, Write Box 8022, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8022]

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, 10th Edition, For Sale. Best Well Cared-for; Undamaged and Unused. What Offer?—Address: Box 8023, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8023]

PIANO, Good German Make. Fine Tone. Can be Seen Any Time by Appointment. Price: \$350.—Address: Box 8004, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8004]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FLATS in HUMPHRIES and CARMARON BUILDINGS.

Apply to—HUMPHRIES ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [7393]

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, Two Semi-detached 6-Roomed HOUSES with Tennis Court and Garage to Each House.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7793]

TO LET, FURNISHED, One ROOM, with Use of Kitchen and Bathroom.—Apply Mrs. CHAN, 587, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. [7972]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—At FANLING (in ON Lok Village), Furnished or Unfurnished, 4 Rooms, HOUSE with Garden and Garage. Moderate Price. Apply—KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., 250, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL. [7394]

TO LET.—SHOPS at FRONT and BACK of KAYAMALLY BUILDING, Complete with Cockloft and Electric Fittings.—Apply to KAYAMALLY & Co., 20, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [459]

UP-TO-DATE FLAT at 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, with Modern Conveniences, Splendid View, Quiet Locality.—Apply: XAVIER BROS., TEL. C. 3215 or TEL. C. 2722. [8039]

WANTED TO RENT.

FLAT, Unfurnished, Four or Five Rooms, Middle Floor Preferred. Must be Close to Tram or Ferry.—Reply, stating Terms to Box 7980, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7980]

FLAT, or SMALL HOUSE, Furnished, Modern Sanitation, in Hong Kow or Kowloon. Would Rent for Six or Nine Months, or Longer, if Terms Moderate.—Address: Box 7959, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7959]

POSITIONS WANTED.

EURASIAN GIRL, with Experience, seeks Position as NURSEMAID. Would live in.—Address: Box 8000, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8000]

LADY, English, seeks Engagement as STENOGRAPHER. Excellent References from London and Far Eastern Offices. State Salary offered to Box 8001, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8001]

YOUNG CHINESE, Well-equipped with Knowledge of English and Chinese and Conversant with Office Routine, seeks EMPLOYMENT in Secretarial Work. Outposts preferred.—Please write Box 7990, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7990]

TWO YOUNG CHINESE LADIES, educated in AUSTRALIA, seek Positions as STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Please apply Box No. 457, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [457]

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Young Chinese Male STENOGRAPHER for A.M.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7841]

WANTED.—Experienced LADY STENOGRAPHER for Temporary Position.—Apply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [1407]

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND DINGHEY, with Sails, Complete, Wanted. Craft with Centre-board preferred, but Not Essential.—Reply, stating Size, Price, etc. to Box 8015, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8015]

FOUR-SEATER CAR Wanted. Second-hand. Must be in Good Running Order, and Not Exceeding \$800.—Address: Box 8017, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8017]

FILING CABINET, Wood or Steel, must be in Good Condition. Write, stating Size and Price, to Box 7940, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7940]

BOUND Volumes of "HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS," 223, Vol. I. and Vol. II, 1927 Vol. I. Or Unbound Numbers covering Those Periods.—Write Box 7888, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7888]

PRE-PAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following classes of advertisements are charged at the price given below:—

SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES AND APARTMENTS WANTED. MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

When so required replies to box numbers will be posted to advertisers daily. Extra stamps for postage should be remitted. All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

Announcements not exceeding 25 Words are inserted under this heading at a Pre-paid Rate of One Dollar for THREE INSERTIONS. If Charges collected, \$1.50.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

Please insert.....times.....		Enclosed.....in payment.	
Signature.....		Address.....	

Address:—The ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, "Hong Kong Daily Press," 11, Ice House Street, or P.O. Box 1.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Common White, Red Seal	86.75
Common White, Green Seal	7.34
Common White, Black Seal	6.93
No. 2	7.11
Common White, Red Seal	7.11
No. 3	7.11
Long Unglutinous, Ching Fa	7.22
Lam	7.22

Miscellaneous.

Coarse granulated sugar, No. 13	86.23
Coarse granulated sugar, No. 24	7.20
Honey, Posh	30.00
Camellia nut oil	13.80
Sheet Brass	20.50
Dried Musels	30.00
Dried Awabi, Chung Fui	175.00
Dried Flat Fish, Yat Pan	70.00

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON YARN.

The market remains quiet and prices low. Prices of No. 20 fell further on Tuesday by two to three dollars, and No. 32 and No. 42 by one to two dollars and No. 10 by about three dollars. Prices of No. 16 and No. 12 were unchanged. The quotations were:—

No. 42	8360-368
No. 20s	250-222
No. 16s	253-228
No. 12s	247-224
No. 10s	216-224
No. 8s	180-196

RICE.

The market is dull and prices have been high.

Per Picul	
Kwangtung	\$9.48-11.70
Wuhu	8.90-9.10
Annam	0.40-10.10
Tonquin	4.95-5.00
Cargo Rice	7.37-8.43
Long Unglutinous	9.25-9.85
Broken, Annam	85.57-8.57
Granulated	3.52-3.53
White Bran	3.30-3.50

SUGAR.

Per Picul	
Granulated, No. 2 coarse	9.22
Granulated, No. 3 coarse	7.98
Granulated, No. 1 fine	10.50
White, Waichow	9.37
Sugar candy, Waichow	10.70
Brown, Namkong	11.00
Brown, Poklo	7.58

POULTRY.

Per Picul	
Pullet	\$91.50-109.00
Cock	78.00-105.00
Hen	60.88-80.50
Duck	61.80-69.00
Goose	53.80-65.70

VEGETABLES.

Per Picul	
White Cabbage	\$ 1.90
Hairy Squash	1.30
Mustard Plant	2.70
Cucumber	1.50
Bitter Squash	2.30
Long Gourd	3.80
Onion	1.90
White Cucumber	3.20
Long Bean	7.90
Ginger, Nanking	22.50
Ginger, superior	22.50

METALS.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have kindly forwarded us the following letter, dated May 30, from Messrs. Hornby, Hewelky & Co., Liverpool:—

Copper.

The metal markets have been subdued this week, and until the General Election is over, activity is not expected to be resumed. A feature of the copper market has been the consistent narrowing of the backwardation which indicates that the important shorts have fairly well covered their immediate commitments.

Weakness in Wall Street has been an unfavourable factor, and the demand for Electro continues spasmodic and unimportant. Unless some decided improvement occurs in this direction, deliveries will fall away, and it will become a question of much speculation whether the proposed curtailment in output will be sufficient to offset the reduced deliveries.

For the time being the margin of £12 per ton between Standard and Electro values is too great, so that Standard must improve or lower prices for Electro appear likely to be established.

Tin.

There is no fresh feature to report concerning this market, buying on behalf of the "Group" being still the main support to prices.

Progress of the negotiations amongst producers is obscure, and meantime consumption is quite satisfactory. In the United States both the tinplate and automobile industries are working at fairly high pressure. The May statistics are due for publication shortly, and appear likely to reveal some slight increase in visible supply.

Our New York correspondents cabled last night that the New York metal markets are quiet but steady. The undertone is improving.

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

SATISFACTORY FIGURES.

["D.F." Special Service.]

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian business moved out of the first into the second quarter of the year on a high level of activity. Out of twelve indicators reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of which three reflect conditions in April and the others at the close of March, there is only one instance in which the range of activity record is not higher than a year earlier.

This exception is coal production, in which, however, the March output was higher than the average in the five preceding years. Through the stock market indices reflect the recent decline in activity and values, they are nevertheless, higher than at the same time in the year previous.

In the table which follows the state of the index for the corresponding month last year is taken as one hundred and the latest index for the present year is given as a percentage on that base. The results are:—
Employment, 108; pig iron, 110; steel, 116; bank deposits, 124; car loading, 109; building permits, 161; imports, 112; exports, 107; coal, 93; coke, 128; investors' index, 120; traders' index, 248.

HONG KONG SHARES.

MID-WEEK REPORT.

The following report, dated June 26, has been received from the Hong Kong office of Mr. Harry Odell, stock and share broker:—

With the easier circulation of money, due to a better outlook in the Chinese political situation, a firmer tone exists in the market. There are more inquiries generally than has been the case of late with business resulting at better rates.

Tuesday's June Settlement was satisfactorily negotiated, notwithstanding comparatively heavy commitments in Comco, Trans, Hotels, China Lights, and Ewos.

Banks—Have been dealt in at \$1.240, with further buyers.

Canton Insurance—Are on offer at \$850, after having come to business at that rate.

H.K. Fires—Sales effected at \$770 and \$760, and close with buyers at \$765.

Unions—Have changed hands at \$324; shares are now obtainable at a slightly lower rate.

Indos (Preferred)—Can be placed at 45.

Wharves—Have again recovered to \$125, at which rate business has resulted.

Docks—Are quiet with sellers at \$34.50.

Providents—Have been done at \$4.05 and \$4 for ready delivery, \$4.10 July, and \$4 October.

Lands—Have buyers at \$61, sellers at \$62.

Trams—Sales effected at \$182 cash, \$19.15 and \$19.30 September, and close firm, with buyers offering \$18.00 cash and corresponding rates forward.

Ferries—Are being offered at \$65 and have buyers at \$64.

Electricity—Sales recorded at \$535 and \$531, can still be placed at \$535.

Lights (cum Rights)—After having changed hands at \$13.60, are being inquired for at \$13.

Cements (Combined)—Have been the medium of a fair amount of business from \$8 to \$8.15 cash, \$8.40 August and \$8.50 September.

Ropes—Have sellers at slightly below quotation rates.

Amusements—Have become easier, but can still be placed at \$29.

Constructions—Are wanted at \$11.

SHANGHAI MARKET.

A further improvement has to be recorded in Cotton and Industrial shares. Latest cable prices are: Ewos Tls. 13.40, Orientals Tls. 2.30, Shanghai cottons Tls. 7.70 (Old) Tls. 35.1 (New), New Engineering Tls. 7.70, Shanghai Docks Tls. 139.

The Exchange rates for the day are:—
T.T. on London 1/11/1/8.
T.T. on Shanghai 82.
Next Settlement Day, Tuesday, July 30.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM REPORT.

COMPETITION ON FREIGHT SERVICES.

In their report for the year 1928 the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company state that the volume of saloon passenger traffic to and from South America shows little fluctuation from year to year, and the supply of tonnage on this route is more than adequate to meet the demand. In spite of severe competition, the company's vessels during last year obtained a satisfactory share of the traffic moving. The third class business has remained steady, the flow of emigrants proceeding from the Peninsula and Central and Eastern Europe approximating closely to that of the year 1927.

Winter tours from South America are becoming increasingly popular with the British public. Cruising business continues to expand. Competition was further intensified on the freight services between Europe and Brazil and River Plate, West Indian, Spanish Main, Central American, and North Pacific ports, and conditions of trading generally remained difficult.

The company and its associated shipping companies have continued to carry a large proportion of the chilled and frozen meat imported from South America. The range of commodities carried under refrigeration from the River Plate and Brazil is increasing, and in addition to meat and dairy produce, appreciable shipments of fruit are now being exported to the United Kingdom.

The North Pacific seaboard produced a large apple crop in 1928, and the vessels of the North Pacific coast service carried a considerable portion of this fruit.

The steamers Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire have been sold for conversion into whaling factories, and also the Teviot for breaking up. A list of the fleet shows a gross registered tonnage of 237,730 tons.

The fleet of the company now aggregate 2,377,730 gross registered tons.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

GROWTH OF TRAFFIC.

The report of the Suez Canal Company, presented at the annual meeting in Paris last month, shows a further substantial growth in traffic. Both in number of passages and the net tonnage of the ships passing through the canal the figures are the largest in its history. Those for the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Passages.	Net Tonnage.
1928	6,084	31,805,902
1927	5,545	28,962,048
1926	4,890	26,000,377
1925	5,337	26,761,935
1924	5,122	25,106,852

British shipping was again by far the principal user of the canal. In the following table are shown the first six users according to nationality:—

Flag.	No. of Passages.	Net Tonnage.
British	3,393	15,124,074
Dutch	617	3,329,628
German	611	3,300,018
French	350	1,926,969
Italian	363	1,643,782
Japanese	158	940,070

The ten largest groups of owners, and those whose tonnage passing through the canal exceeded 1,000,000 net, were the following:—

Owners.	Tonnage.	No. of Passages.
P. & O. and British India Group	3,213,000	483
British Tanker Company	2,583,000	508
Elbermar Lines Group	1,966,000	373
Alfred Holt & Co.	1,766,000	310
Cunard Line Group	1,443,000	236
Messageries Maritimes	1,254,000	106
Hansa Line	1,183,000	224
Nederland S.S. Company	1,160,000	197
Rotterdam Lloyd	1,064,000	190
Hamburg Amerika Line	1,029,000	151

A noteworthy feature of these figures is the second place in tonnage taken by the oil tank vessels of the British Tanker Company, which is associated with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The number of passages of vessels of the fleet was actually greater, at 508, than that of any other ownership. The P. & O. and British India group, including the Strick Line and the Hain Steamship Company, was second with 483 passages, and the Elbermar group, including the Hull, City, Buxton, and Wagon Lines, was third with 373 passages.

Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. (Ocean Steam Ship Company and China Mutual Steam Navigation Company) were fourth with 310 passages, and the Cunard Lines fifth with 236 passages. Included with the latter were the ships of T. and J. Brocklebank Limited, the Anchor Line, and the Commonwealth and Dominion Line.

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, June 25.	
Water Works	\$ 3.80
Electric Light & Power Co.	4.30
Canton-Hankow Railway Company	0.50
The Sun Co.	94.00
Sincere Company	118.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	3.90
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.	40.00
Central Bank of China	40.00
Kwangtung Tramways Co.	2.20

LEVY ON SILK.

JAPAN AND CHINA ORIGINS TAXED.

Washington, D.C.—To compete better with silks imported from Japan and China, and further to foster the domestic silk industry, Mr. H. Cheney of the Silk Association of America addressed a petition to the Finance Committee of the Senate to introduce a new levy on the valuation in America. A levy on this basis is already being imposed on French imports. The above system commands wide support. When the proposition really takes shape, the Japanese parties interested are feared to suffer severely.

BERLIN STOCKS.

Berlin, June 26.—The stock exchange opened confident, but later prices weakened somewhat under the influence of ultimate selling and the reports of extensive shipments of gold from London to New York.

The turnover was small, with the exception of a few special shares, such as—
Delayed foreign orders failed to stimulate trading, therefore the markets closed with a quiet note.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

COMBATING WASTE.

LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION.

["D.F." Special Service.]

It seems inevitable that, whenever a large body of persons is congregated together in industrial employment, there should be a considerable amount of waste. So commonly experienced and so well recognised is this that most industrialists have come to regard it as a natural concomitant of such a situation and a contingency to be faced with comparative equanimity.

The amount of waste, both in time and material, that goes on perpetually in every factory or business does not necessarily bear relationship to the magnitude or extent of operations, for, of course, varying standards of efficiency in workmanship, method and supervision enter into the equation. Speaking generally, however, the more the human—as opposed to the purely mechanical—element is in evidence, the greater is the likelihood of waste going on undetected and assuming serious proportions—unless some exceptionally effective system of checking and control is introduced.

Sum of Losses.

In production on a large scale, the sum total of small losses, many times repeated, may well be equivalent in the long run to a great—perhaps a disastrous—setback. The problem is to "fine down" the liability to the lowest possible dimensions.

The wages situation, in these restless days, never ceases to demand the attention and watchfulness of those who direct important industrial undertakings. Wages and output being two dominant factors in the conduct of an industry's operations and the maintenance of its well-being, it is not surprising that a large quantity of statistical information under these heads should be regarded as essential. The requirements of modern social legislation also account for a great deal of additional detail.

The management must be kept well informed in regard to details of expenditure, and costing and other departments must be enabled to complete their returns dealing with production costs and other statistics. To meet the exigencies of such conditions, many formalities are observed, many particulars concerning the employees and their work are registered, and elaborate analyses and numerous accounts and statements are prepared and become part and parcel of the daily routine.

Profits Sharing and Bonuses.

An outgrowth of various attempts, during the past few decades, to cement the differences and reconcile the interests of employers and employees has been the formation of profit-sharing schemes. No one has yet formulated a successful profit-sharing scheme of universal application. There have been schemes which have been well suited to particular industries—such as that of the gas industry—and these have worked well in practice and shown good results. But, time after time, efforts to promote greater goodwill and co-operation by such means have not been altogether successful.

The idea is intrinsically sound and praiseworthy, and when carried out in the right spirit is doubtless productive of much good. The chief desiderata are amiable relationship, from the higher offices downwards, a sympathetic atmosphere, "sweet reasonableness" on the part of all, and (very important) smoothly-running methods.

A Solution.

The surest means of solving many of the problems of industrial management and control—reducing waste to a minimum, securing in expensively all the information required in connection with wages and output, within the shortest possible time, and establishing a system conducive to harmonious relations—is to make use of a proved mechanical process, as, for instance, the Hollerith electrical tabulating and sorting machinery and methods.

Three distinct mechanical processes are involved:—

- (a) Punching; the translating of information from the original documents into a form in which it is capable of being mechanically handled—that is, in the form of a standard sized card. These cards, when punched, represent, in perfect detail, the original documents themselves.
- (b) The sorting process groups the cards, irrespective of their original order, into the correct order of those headings for which it is desired to produce totals.
- (c) The final process is that of tabulating the groups of cards as sorted, in such predetermined form that the statement so produced will form part of the accounts and/or statistical system.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE	FOR
TJILEBOET	SHANGHAI, K'UNMING, & AMOY	30th June	2nd July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'RAK, & SOERABAYA, BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI & AMOY	4th July	6th July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'RAK, & SOERABAYA, BATAVIA
TJIRINI	DALNY, K'UNMING, & AMOY	14th July	16th July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'RAK, & SOERABAYA, BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	SHANGHAI & AMOY	15th July	17th July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'RAK, & SOERABAYA, BATAVIA
TJISAROEANG	SHANGHAI & AMOY	25th July	27th July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'RAK, & SOERABAYA, BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HAMBURG	2nd June	4th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	3rd July	4th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HAMBURG	10th July	12th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJISAROEANG	BATAVIA	13th July	14th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJILABOEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HAMBURG	24th July	26th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	24th July	27th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & SHANGHAI

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers with excellent accommodation for passengers; European Doctors carried; Wireless telegraphy installed.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

For particulars apply—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents—
ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDIES AIRLINES, LTD.
York Building. Telephone C. 1574.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 26, 1929.	
H.K. Banks	\$1.240 nom.
Do., London	2132 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$199 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & S.	233 nom.
Do., O.	213 nom.
P. & O. Banks	232 nom.
East Asia Banks	234 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$35 sel., 630 sa.
Union Insurance	\$34 sel.
North China Ins.	Tls. 180 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	M. \$50 nom.
China Underwriters	\$2.10 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$300 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$768 buy, 770/780 ss.
Douglases	\$274 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	\$25 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$1.60 sel.
Lido-Chinese (First)	\$45 buy.
Do., (Def.)	\$70 nom.
Shell Transport	100/100 nom.
Union Waterboats	\$23 nom.
Benguet	\$3 nom.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$3/9 nom.
Langkai (combined)	Tls. 14 sel.
Do., (single)	Tls. 7 sel.
Shan. Explorations	Tls. 24 sel.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 4 sel.
Ranbe	\$6 buy.
Tromm Mines	\$1/ buy.
H.K. & K. Wharf	\$124 buy, 125 ss.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$35 nom.
China Providents	\$3.90 buy.
Hongkong	Tls. 108 nom.
New Engineering	Tls. 64 buy

Sports News

LAWN TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES LEAGUE.

KOWLOON C.C. BEAT CHINESE R.C.

Great interest centred in the tie between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Chinese Recreation Club in the Mixed Doubles League and large numbers of spectators turned up yesterday at the latter's courts to watch the match. Kowloon won by six sets to three, giving a splendid performance and they are to be congratulated on their success.

The scores follow:—

Mrs. Kew and M. W. Lo (C.R.C.)
lost to Mrs. Sayer and E. C. Fincher 1-6
lost to Mrs. McCaw and T. Lay 3-6
beat Miss Heard and S. E. Green 6-3
Mrs. Chui and Ng Sze Kwong (C.R.C.)
lost to Mrs. Sayer and E. C. Fincher 4-6
lost to Mrs. McCaw and T. Lay 3-6
beat Miss Heard and S. E. Green 6-3
Miss Enid Lo and H. Lo (C.R.C.)
lost to Mrs. Sayer and E. C. Fincher 4-6
lost to Mrs. McCaw and T. Lay 3-6
beat Miss Heard and S. E. Green 6-3

On their own courts, Craze-gower t. Ladies' R.C.

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Tennis Notes.

Needless to say League players were very disappointed when, last Saturday, for the third consecutive week rain forced the postponement of the week-end matches. Most Clubs are making arrangements to wipe off arrears and it is expected that during the next fortnight a good many matches will be played in mid-week. An attempt was made on Monday to divide the postponed fixture between South China and Indian Recreation Club in the "A" Division on the former's courts, but it ended when the score stood at 3 sets all. The Chinese did much better than expected, and the Indians will have to show up much better to retain their position near the top of the Table.

The long break provides a good respite for some reflection on the performance of the various Clubs. For the present, it is sufficient to dwell on the "A" Division competition in which, so far, been extraordinarily interesting. The other Division have not yet reached the "critical" stages. Individual form has played no mean part, and so some mention of the leading players will not be out of place.

Hong Kong Cricket Club who are now the most favourably placed competitors for the Shield, naturally come to mind first. At the beginning of the season, it will be remembered, they were without their two best players, but since their victory over the Chinese they have been able to draw upon Goldman and McEachran, the two in question. It goes without saying that they have considerably enhanced the Club's chances. They have picked up their form again, after falling off slightly following the last Championships and McEachran is still the wily, clever, but unattractive player, very useful for League Matches as a point getter. Goldman, as before, gives him plenty of support and never fails to treat loose ones appropriately. Together they are a harder pair to crack in these one set ties than in the five set Open Championship Matches.

Sewall and Humphreys form one of the most tenacious pairs in the League. They are stone-wallers against whom all good exponents advise championship aspirants to practise hitting. Without attempting in any way to be brilliant, they are invariably successful in collecting points by their ability in retrieving most of their opponents' shots, including difficult ones. Lawrie is of the same type, and enjoys the game just as much as anybody in the Colony. He has shown improvement and maintained good form by consistent practice. Owen Hughes, his partner, is a different type and, perhaps is apt to lose points by reckless play, but still the two are difficult to beat when they gain the net.

The one-set system suits the temperament of the Cricket Club, and every factor considered they are exceptionally hard to beat. The Chinese Recreation Club did not take them seriously enough at the beginning, and naturally paid the penalty. None of the latter has shown any improvement, and with the exception of M. K. Lo they have fallen off in form. M. W. Lo, Ng Sze Kwong, C. Choa, Yew Man Kit and Ho Ka Lau, the other members of the team, have not, so far, played up to their respective reputation. The two last named are perhaps the most inconsistent. That they have a thorough knowledge of the game, its courtcraft, its technique, its tactics, etc. is apparently from their performances, but they invariably cannot bring their ideas into execution. Two of their faults are over-hitting and the bounce of the ball. In the first they attempt to hit harder than they should, and in the other they meet the ball much too high to suit their play, with the result that they send a great proportion of shots into the net.

Of the others, Ng Sze Kwong of course can retrospect upon his past laurels, and consider that he has done his share to uphold the reputation of his Club. In the present season, however, he has shown to the regret of the members that he finds it hard to pick up good form, and naturally cannot contribute towards the success of his side as he has done during the last fifteen years. M. W. Lo, the champion, has not shown any appreciable falling off in form, but it is noticeable that he is not playing as well as he did in the championship.

Of the other Clubs, Kowloon Cricket Club come next for consideration. The Fincher Brothers are really first class form and can confidently be relied upon to be the backbone of their side. Their game has improved in a marked degree since the season opened and they have held their own against all the pairs they have met, beating such strong combinations as Goldman and McEachran, and T. Honda and T. Akiyama. It is a pity that they do not receive sufficient support from the

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10,000 PRESENT AT WIMBLEDON.

TILDEN WINS AGAIN.

WILBUR COEN BEATEN BY BOUSSUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 26.

In glorious weather, before 10,000 spectators, the Wimbledon games were resumed to-day, presenting a brilliant scene.

In the first Centre Court match Tilden beat Doctor Prann (Germany) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0. The German had a severe high-kicking service which took five games from Tilden in the third set.

Allison (America) beat Wheatley (a British Davis Cup player) 6-1, 6-1, 6-1. Both these games were in the third round.

Other third round results were:—Cochet beat Rogers (the Irish Davis Cup player) 5-7, 6-0, 9-11, 6-3.

Boussus (France) beat Coen (America) 6-1, 10-5, 7-5.

In the Ladies' Singles second round, Senorita De Alvaraz beat Madame Serpieri (Italy), and the ex-French number one player, 6-2, 6-2.

"Bunny" Austin's Win.

LONDON, June 25.

In defeating (in the second round of the men's singles in the British lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon) E. T. Hunter of America, H. W. ("Bunny") Austin has been hailed by critics as the greatest Englishman since the days of the redoubtable Doherty. Austin is only 22 years old, yet he exhibited every known stroke in the game and displayed both confidence and sureness. He was deservedly applauded by the packed stands.

America suffered another setback in addition to the defeat of Hunter. Van Ryn, who has a victory over Tilden to his credit, was beaten by Brugnon.

Principal Results.

H. W. Austin (the British international player) beat E. T. Hunter (America) 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

Coen (America) beat Robbins (South Africa) 6-1, 6-1, 7-6, 6-1.

W. T. Tilden (America) beat C. H. Campbell (Ireland) 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

C. H. Kingsley (Britain) beat Kleinschroth (Germany) 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

Boussus (France) beat G. R. O. Crole-Rees (Britain) 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Allison (America) beat Cooper (captain of tennis at Oxford University) 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Raymond (South Africa) beat R. Lyett (Britain) 6-3, 6-3, 6-0.

J. Brugnon (France) beat Van Ryn (America) 1-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

O. G. N. Turnbull (a member of the British team in the Davis Cup) beat G. P. Hughes (another British Davis Cup player) 1-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-0.

Women's Singles (1st Round).

Miss Helen Wills of America (holder of the championship) beat Miss Tomblin (Britain) 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Helen Jacobs (America) beat Mrs. Neave (South Africa) 6-0, 6-3.

Mlle. Barbier (France) beat Miss Jenny Sandison (champion of India) 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. M. Watson (Britain) beat Miss Colyer (Britain) 7-5, 6-2.

other members of their team. S. E. Green and T. Lay, two fine singles exponents, invariably fall in doubles, and in times of crisis often break down. Millard has maintained consistent form, but is obviously lacking the strong stamina he showed before. Guest, his partner, has shown a slight improvement, of late, steady play gaining for him a deserved place in the team.

The Indian Recreation Club players are not doing as well as they had wished. S. A. Rumjahn, their best player, as usual, is showing inconsistent form, playing, for instance, very well against the Chinese Recreation Club, and badly against South China. His partner, A. H., is influenced by his performances. If in form, the two are very formidable. A. A. Rumjahn and S. H. Ismail have still to show their best form, while J. M. Basack and B. A. Hussain do not appear to be out much ice in the competition. They will have to be at their very best in every match to realise their hopes of a come-back this season.

M.B.K. have not been prominent in the picture. They have, however, maintained their position for the past few years as an average Club, and thus are always a dangerous team to trifle with. Hands are about as keen as any Club's in the point of form, and the former appearing to indulge in desultory play.

Yamada and Imura combine very well but are somewhat reckless. Yoshida plays, as usual, steadily and can always match his opponents effectively, while Kawaguchi is a useful man.

The other teams are minor factors in the competition, but it is worth noting that South China, who are in the "A" for the first year, are about as keen as any Club's in the point of form, and the former appearing to indulge in desultory play.

More, it is expected, will be heard of them before the season closes.

"THE LADY OF THE PAVEMENTS."

FINE FILM AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Lady of the Pavements" is a rather astonishing film production. It is not astonishing in itself but because it comes to us from D. W. Griffith. Griffith, perhaps the first film director to produce anything on a big scale, and who has, in point of fact, been responsible for most of the big spectacular films, which have proved a success, had a very easily recognizable touch. There were certain situations and types which were never missing from his pictures, and perhaps the most persistent characteristic was that, in each picture he tried not only to preach a sermon but to preach one which covered nearly every aspect of life. In fact a Griffith film was rather like one of the more ambitious novels of the Victorian era. He has left his signature out of "The Lady of the Pavements."

The plot was familiar to me and is based, I believe, on a short story by Marjorie Bowen. If my memory serves me, it has been altered somewhat but remains in essentials the same. Griffith has produced it in a straight-forward manner with no attempt at either pictorial or psychological subtlety. Each scene is co-related to the next and the picture is remarkable for the smoothness and roundness of the story telling. The settings are all that could be asked, and perfectly lighted.

A Vivacious Heroine.

For the cast, Lupe Velez as the heroine, the lovely cabaret singer whom the hero is tricked into marrying in the belief that she is a convent bred Spanish lady, is charming. Her change of manner under the tutelage of the Countess is beautifully graduated, and she never loses her vivacity and charm in the metamorphosis from gamine to great lady.

Jetta Goudal is less happily cast as the revengeful countess who plays Pygmalion in order to be revenged on the hero. William Boyd plays the hero with sincerity, and George Fawcett and Albert Conti both contribute a good deal to the success of the whole. "The Lady of the Pavements" is certainly a film to see, and the singing of Miss Doris Woods, at every performance, adds greatly to the effect, and makes the heroine far more real than an entirely voiceless shadow can ever be.

HOME CRICKET.

GODDARD'S 100 WICKETS.

R. H. CATTERALL IN SCORING MOOD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 25.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire defeated Leicestershire by 82 runs.

Scores:—Gloucestershire 233 runs (Smith 5 wickets for 61 runs and 156 runs; Leicestershire 161 runs (Goddard 4 for 39) and 146 runs (Goddard 4 for 46, Sinfeld 5 for 76).

Note: Goddard is the first to take 100 wickets this season.

Surrey v. South Africans.

At the Oval, Surrey drew with the South Africans. Scores:—South Africans 198 runs for 8 wickets, declared (R. H. Catterall 194) and 202 runs for 2 wickets, declared (Catterall 88).

Surrey 205 runs (Shepherd 112 not out) and 111 runs for 3 wickets.

Middlesex v. Yorkshire.

At Lord's, Middlesex lost 1st innings points to Yorkshire. Scores:—Yorkshire 197 runs and 227 runs (N. Haig 5 for 42).

Middlesex 160 runs and 66 runs for 3 wickets.

Lancashire v. Notts.

At Manchester, Lancashire lost to Notts by six wickets. Scores:—Lancashire 94 runs (Larwood 5 for 34) and 284 runs (Barratt 6 for 72).

Notts 222 runs and 191 runs for 4 wickets.

Hampshire v. Warwick.

At Portsmouth, Hampshire defeated Warwickshire by 9 runs. Scores:—Hants 173 runs and 265 runs (Mayor 5 for 77).

Warwick 197 runs and 237 runs.

Essex v. Somerset.

At Chelmsford, Essex defeated Somerset by 20 runs. Scores:—Essex 109 runs (Wellard 6 for 47) and 216 runs.

Somerset 164 runs and 231 runs (Wade 5 for 64).

Worcester v. Glamorgan.

At Worcester, Worcestershire defeated Glamorgan by seven wickets. Scores:—Glamorgan 254 runs (Root 6 for 63) and 140 runs (Jackson 6 for 21).

Worcestershire 244 runs (Mercer 6 for 63) and 163 runs for 3 wickets.

Sussex v. Cambridge.

At Brighton, Sussex defeated Cambridge University by nine wickets. Scores:—Sussex 224 runs (Turnbull 123) and 133 runs (Tate 5 for 40).

Sussex 215 runs (Bowley 105) and 101 for 1 wicket.

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Pres. Johnson, Sun., July 14, 8 a.m. Pres. Van Buren, Sun., Aug. 25, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe, Sun., July 23, 8 a.m. Pres. Garfield, Sun., Sept. 8, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jackson, July 2, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson, July 20, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft, July 18, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant, July 30, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley, July 16, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln, Aug. 3, 6 p.m.

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ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Pria Johnson, Dollar, July 14.

AMOI.

Ichang, B. & S., June 27.
Tilawa, B.I., June 27.
Haining, Douglas, June 23.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 23.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 23.
Nanchang, B. & S., June 29.
Anking, B. & S., June 30.
Haiyang, Douglas, July 2.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Linan, B. & S., July 4.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Haiching, Douglas, July 5.
Kanchow, B. & S., July 7.
Kwangtung, B. & S., July 7.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 9.
Talamba, B.I., July 10.
Tjikanoek, J.C.J.L., July 12.
Tjikaroca, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Namsang, Jardine's, July 15.

ANTWERP.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Danmark, Manners, July 23.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

St. Albans, E. & A., July 3.
Chronos, Dodwell's, July 15.
Taiping, B. & S., July 18.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.

BALTIC PORTS.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

BALTIKORE.

Maehoon, B.F., July 8.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 18.

BANGKOK.

Hirundo, Thoreson's, June 30.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 30.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 3.
Hiram, Thoreson's, July 7.
Kaying, B. & S., July 7.

BELAWAN DELI.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.

BOMBAY.

Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.

BOSTON.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Maehoon, B.F., July 8.
McCaister Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 18.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

BREMER.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.

BRINDISI.

Venezia, Dodwell's, June 30.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.

CALCUTTA.

Gurna, B.I., June 27.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 9.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.

CEBU.

Michigan, States S.S., July 2.
Golden Peak, S.S.S., July 3.
New York, S.S.S., July 19.
Bellingham, S.S.S., July 20.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.
Huichow, B. & S., July 23.

COLOMBO.

Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Perim, P. & O., June 23.
Oldenburg, Jepsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

COPENHAGEN.

Siam, Manners, June 30.
Canton, Gilman's, July 3.
Danmark, Manners, July 23.

DALNY.

Liangchow, B. & S., June 30.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Lahn, B. & S., July 17.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.

DUTCH PORTS.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Oldenburg, Jepsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Canton, Gilman's, July 3.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

FOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, June 23.
Haiyang, Douglas, July 2.
Haiching, Douglas, July 5.

GENOA.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Oldenburg, Jepsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Pria Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Autolyus, B.F., July 20.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

GLASGOW.

Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Autolyus, B.F., July 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Siam, Manners, June 30.
Canton, Gilman's, July 3.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kweiyang, B. & S., July 3.
Tonkin, M.M., July 4.

HAMBURG.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Oldenburg, Jepsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Canton, Gilman's, July 3.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Danmark, Manners, July 23.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

HAVRE.

Siam, Manners, June 30.
Autolyus, B.F., July 20.
Danmark, Manners, July 23.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Eclipse, States S.S., June 27.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Siam, Taft, Dollar, July 18.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.

ILOILO.

Michigan, States S.S., July 2.
Golden Peak, S.S.S., July 3.
New York, S.S.S., July 19.
Bellingham, S.S.S., July 20.

JAPAN PORTS.

Tilawa, B.I., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 23.
Nagara, N.Y.K., June 23.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Porthos, M.M., July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Adriatic, B.F., July 3.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Khyber, P. & O., July 5.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., July 5.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Phemius, B.F., July 8.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Himalaya, Dwell's, July 9.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 9.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 9.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 10.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 10.
Mito Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Talamba, B.I., July 10.
Tathibius, B.F., July 11.
Tirpitz, Jepsen, July 11.
Philoctetes, B.F., July 12.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.
Chenonceaux, M.M., July 16.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.
Orestes, B.F., July 17.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Namsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Vimala, Dodwell's, July 18.
Kiddersport, P. & O., July 19.
Takiwa, B.I., July 19.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, July 23.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

KAMA PORTS.

Tilawa, B.I., July 2.
Tjikanoek, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Tjikaroca, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Tjikrang, J.C.J.L., July 2.
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Tjikrang, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Tjikrang, J.C.J.L., July 2.

LIVERPOOL.

Autolyus, B.F., July 20.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.

LONDON.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Perim, P. & O., June 23.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 6.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Golden Sun, States S.S., July 2.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Siam, Taft, Dollar, July 18.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.

MANILA.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Oldenburg, Jepsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

MANTLA.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Oldenburg, Jepsen, June 30.
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General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
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Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

MANTLA.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Oldenburg, Jepsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
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Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
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Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

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Oldenburg, Jepsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
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Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.

MARSEILLES.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Perim, P. & O., June 23.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 6.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jepsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.

NAPLES.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

NEWCHWANG.

Nanchang, B. & S., June 29.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 30.
Linan, B. & S., July 4.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Maehoon, B.F., July 8.
McCaister Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 18.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

NORTH CHINA.

Patroclus, B.F., June 30.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Adriatic, B.F., July 3.
Tirpitz, Jepsen, July 11.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.
Java, Manners, July 18.

ORAN.

Trier, Melchers, June 23.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.

OSLO.

Canton, Gilman's, July 3.
Danmark, Manners, July 23.

PANAMA.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Eclipse, States S.S., July 7.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

PENANG.

Gurna, B.I., June 27.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Perim, P. & O., June 23.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 9.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.

PORTLAND.

Kentucky, S.S.S., June 29.
Washington, S.S.S., July 17.

RABAU.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, July 17.

RANGOON.

Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.

SAIGON.

General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.

SANDAKAN.

Hinsang, Jardine's, June 23.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 3.
Maehoon, B.F., July 8.
Chronos, Dodwell's, July 15.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Kentucky, S.S.S., June 29.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Golden Sun, States S.S., July 2.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.
Washington, S.S.S., July 17.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Siam, Manners, June 30.
Canton, Gilman's, July 3.
Danmark, Manners, July 23.

